VOL XXVIL.

ATLANTA GA., MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

BUT LITTLE HOPE

That Congress Will Do Anything with the Currency Question.

SENATE DEMOCRATS WILL CAUCUS

But the Chances Are That They Will Not Agree on a Bill.

SILVER MEN WILL MAKE A FIGHT

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For a Free Coinage Paragraph in Any Measure That May Be Proposed. Georgians in Washington.

Washington, January 13 .- (Special.)-The senate will probably struggle with the currency question this week. The house will take a rest from finance and adopt appropriation bills. The senate democrats may caucus on Tuesday and attempt to agree upon some financial bill, but, like the house, the chances are that they cannot get together. No ray of sunshine has yet appeared in the cloud of financial inactivity. The silver men will fight for a free coinage paragraph in any measure proposed. They are pleased with the recent victories in west, like the news which comes from Oregon that Senator Polph will probably eeded by a silver republican.

Thinks Evans Was Elected. Foster V. Brown, the congressman-elect from the Chattanooga district, is here look-ing after the confirmation of his friend, Judge Clark. In speaking of the contested governor's seat in Tennessee, he said to-

There isn't any doubt that H. Clay Evans has been fairly and squarely elected governor. The republicans claim—they think with justice—that he should be given think with justice—that he should be given his seat, as the returns show him to be duly elected, and then if a contest is to be made Governor Turney can make it later. The democrats dispute this and I that pending the passage of a contest law by the legislature, Governor Turney will continue in the executive office. It is the first time in the history of the state that a dispute has arisen over the

Georgians in Washington.

Ex-Congressman H. H. Carlton, Colonel O'Farrell and Mr. R. K. Reeves, of Athens, are here in favor of the bill provid-

Athens, are here in favor of the bill providing for a new judicial district comprising the countles of north Georgia.

Mr. Ed Angier, of Atlanta, is here.

Miss Phinizy and Miss Bones, of Augusta, arrived this evening and will spend several weeks as the guests of Miss Black.

LIVINGSTON'S RESOLUTION

For Arbitration in the Dispute Be-

tween Venezuela and Great Britain. Washington, January 13 .- (Special.)-Col onel Livingston is branching out from the role of internal statesman. He is beco an international one with diplomatic attachments. Not satisfied with handling our own affairs he is mixing himself up with South American disputes.

He has introduced a resolution which provides "that the president's suggestion, made in his last annual message to this body, namely, that Great Britain and Venezuela refer their disputes as to boundary limits in Guiana to friendly arbitration, be most earnestly recommended to the favorable consideration of both the parties in inter-

With the resolution he has prepared this statement of the case and referred it to the house committee on foreign affairs:

"The Guiana boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela dates from 1827, and has been a source of ever-recurring vexation up to the present. Venezuela, as the successor in title of Spain, in 1810, has always persistently and consistently claimed the territory on the Atlantic coast between the mouths of the Esequibo and the Orinoco rivers, and the territory southward between those rivers, to the Brazilian bor-

"Great Britain, as the successor in title of Holland, in 1814, after extending her claim to various points on the coast between the Esequibo and the Orinoco, has quite recentiv extended her claim and occupancy westward to the Orinoco delta, and thence southward into the interior as far as the Coroni river-one of the main tributaries of the Orinoco.

"In 1887. Venezuela protested against these aggressions upon her territory, the larger portion of which Great Britain had herself previously acknowledged as rightfully be to Venezuela, and a portion of which had been agreed upon as neutral until a conventional boundary line might be per-manently established between them.

"This protest being unheeded, Venezuela demanded the immediate evacuation of the usurped territory and the re-establishment of the status quo of 1850, with a view to fina settlement of the question of boundary by friendly, arbitration.

"This was declined, or rather disregarded by Great Britain, and all diplomatic relans were suspended, Since then, Great Britain in contemptuous disregard of the remonstrances of ten of the South American republics, and unmindful of the repeated recommendations of the United States, as well as those made by Spain, has set up de facto government and erected fortifications within what she herself had hitherto repeatedly acknowledged to be within the territory and jurisdiction of Venezuela.

"As this whole boundary dispute in Guiana turns upon simple and readily ascertainable historical facts, it is very appropriately referable to joint commission or to outside friendly arbitration; and this is all that Venezuela now asks or has ever asked since 1841. Great Britain has persistently re-fused to submit her claim to arbitration, has as persistently obstructed all efrts looking to compromise settlement by reaty and has, moreover, steadily utilized the delay by new aggressions until now she commands the main entrance to the

"The question has, therefore, ceased to be one of merely local interest. It very seriously threatens the dismemberment of one of the Spanish-American republics, and indirectly menaces the territorial integrity and sovereignty of at least two others. It thus involves principles of American public law which are vital to automatic government on this continent; and it moreover in volves an international status in South America; for the firm maintenance of which both the United States and England stand

Bankhead on Reform in Elections. Congressman Bankhead, of Alabama, has interviewed on the subject of reform

have a very unsatisfactory condition of affairs, politically, in Alabama. The white vote has been divided by the Kolbites

between the populists and the democrats, and the result is both parties have been making strenuous efforts to divide the negro vote also. Until four years ago the whites of Alabama were united as democrats—had maintained solicitate contacts. maintained political control without the slightest difficulty. Since then, however, the Jeffersonian democrats, as the Kolb faction called themselves, have left the party and are now out-and-out populists. The charge, therefore, that the existing election methods were not stringent enough to tion methods were not stringent enough to prevent fraud has caused alarm to the best people of our state, and they are determined that reformations shall be made. This is not due at all to the negroes. That vote is already divided, and when it comes to a contest between the democrats and the populists, the negro is more inclined to vote with the democrats than with the populists. It is simply because the more enlightened classes fear that their own views may not find expression in the result of the elections, on account of some evasions of the election laws. That causes alarm. One of the chief defects in our system is that there is no way in which the governorship can be contested, and this the present legisladure will prevent fraud has caused alarm to the best tested, and this the present legislature will rectify. There will also be other legislation intended to bring the system as near perfection as possible, and which will, I be-lieve, give thorough satisfaction, because it will provide for absolute fairness. There is not the slightest danger of negro domina-tion in Alabama, and it has, therefore, ceased to be considered in connection with election methods.

The Beer Tax. The ways and means committee of the house has been considering the bill pro-posing to increase the tax on beer \$1 a bar-rel. Whatever it does with it there is no danger of it becoming a law. It could never go through the senate in the few remaining

days of this session.

Don Dickenson, Mr. Cleveland's former postmaster general, is here representing the brewers and fighting the bill. The brewers had as well take it easy. This congress will not pass it in the school time rows its property of the school time rows its progression. will not pass it in the short time remaining. There are enough brewer senators to prevent its becoming a law.

Ingalls May Come to the Senate. News comes from Kansas that John James Ingalls is almost certain to be sent to the senate from that state, Ingalis proved himself a brilliant senator, and as a republican must come, every one in Washington will welcome his return. The newspaper corto the ser respondents will receive him with open arms. Ingalls is a recognized newsmaker, simply because he never talks unless he has As a rhetorician he will have no superior in

IN CONGRESS THIS WEEK.

Number of Speeches on the Income Tax-Gorman's Financial Speech.

Washington, January 13 .- It is confidently expected that the urgent deficiency bill will be out of the way before the end of the week that opens in congress tomorrow. There will be a number of speeches on the income tax from various republicans, but there will be no effort at undue delay, nor will the republicans countenance filibustering. Despite the opposition of Mr. Quay, which has necessitated several roll calls, and the fight that Mr. Hill is making, as soon as the republicans have made the speeches arranged for, they will have a vote on the bill and will largely support the appropriation. Mr. Cockrell expects to see the vote taken by Wednesday, and says the bill will have at least fifty votes

out of the total vote of eighty-five as the senate now stands.

The Nicaraguan canal bill is still the unfinished business. The pension, military academy and the fortification appropriaactacemy and the forthcation appropriations bills have all been reported to the senate, and Mr. Cockrell expects to call them up as fast as possible. The canabili, while retaining its right of way, will probably yield to the appropriation bills when they are called up. The interest in the senate this week will center about the room of the finance committee rather than upon the proceedings of the floor,

Mr. Gorman's promised speech on the financial question, which was to have been delivered Saturday, will probably be

made tomorrow.

The business to be considered in the house this week will be probably arranged by the committee on rules at a meeting to be held tomorrow. Two days are already appropriated—Monday and Tuesday—to be delating to the District of Columbia, and Tuesday will be at least partly occupied with the consideration of the Indian appro priation bill. In the first morning hour de-voted to committee business the Grout bill, to make oleomargarine, butterine and other substitutes of dairy products subject to the laws of the state into which they may be transported, will come up and in-evitably precipitate a parliamentary contest. There remains but one hour for its consideration under the present call of committees, and opponents to the bill profess their ability to prevent its passage within that period. Should the bill fail to reach a final vote at this stage, Mr. Hatch will doubtless appeal to the com-Hatch will doubtless appeal to the committee on rules for a special assignment.

There is already a tremendous pressure being brought upon the committee on rules for orders for the disposition of bills. Requests have been preferred on behalf of enough measures to take up all the remaining time of the session, save that which will be required for disposing of the appropriation bills and the bills called up in the morning hour by the several committees. nittees. Among those measures which, according to a member of the com rules, are likely to become the subject of favorable action by the committee on rules are the bills to provide payment of the Franch claim. he French claims; to provide for the eadjustment and refunding of the Pacific railroad indebtedness; to erect public buildings in accordance with trains of the committee on buildings and grounds; to provide for the more speedy settlement of claims arising under the Bowman act; the free ship bill, and the bill providing for the dification and rearranging of the sala ries of postal clerks.

STRUNG HIM TO A LIMB,

But His Friend Cut Him Down and

Resuscitated Him. Lebanon, Mo., January 13.—Word reached here last night of the hanging of Reuben Garner by a mob of indignant neighbors in Dallas county Thursday. Garner was accused of robbing the store of Hunt & Fowler, at Celt postoffice last week, and a crowd of ten or twelve neighbors went to his home and took him out and strung him to a tree and left him suspended, his feet being a short distance from the ground. A friend of Garner's was present when the men called, and he followed them to where they hanged him, and he succeeded, after vigorous efforts, in resuscitating Garner,

who may recover. Orders to Dispensary Constables. Columbia, S. C., January 13.—(Special.)—Governor Evans will issue orders tomorrow to the dispensary constables to cease searching for blind tigers in towns and cities, and to devote their energies to seizing liquors being imported into the state. Some of the constables will also be sent to

Miss Stevenson's Condition. Asheville, N. C., January 13.—No encouragement in Miss Stevenson's condition to-night, although there has been no change materially for some days.

SAY HE IS MARTI.

Commander of the Lagonda

IS THE INSURRECTIONARY LEADER EMPEROR WILLIAM WAS A LISTENER

The Yacht Still Detained by the Customs Officers.

ABOUT THOSE SABERS FOUND ABOARD A SLEIGH RIDE OF TWENTY-ONE MILES

Lagonda's Officers Explain That They Are Intended for Farm Hands to Cut Cane with in Costa Rica.

Fernandina, Fla., January 13 .- (Special.)-There is a well-grounded suspicion here that Senor John Mantell and Senor Jose Mirandi, of the seized yacht, Lagonda, are none other than Cuban patroits and that they were on a fflibustering movement into that island. Mirandi is an old man and is said to bear a striking resemblance to Marti, the insurrectionist leader, and many people here who have seen Mirandi, say that he is Marti himself. Both men left here on the morning train for Jacksonville, where they will "settle up the affair," according to the decision made by them at the depot this morning.

Mantell insists that all the cavalry accoutrements found on board the Lagonda are intended for his father's plantation, in Costa Rica; for the farm hands, he explains, are obliged in that country to go armed, and the cavalry swords are often used to cut sugarcane and other growing crops.

Both men are very sore on the newspapers, or at least pretend to be, and young Mantell threatens to sue some of them for libel, and also bring a claim for damages against the United States government for the unlawful detention of his yacht, as he terms it. Nobody here, however, thinks that the men will ever return to Fernandina, Arrival of the Baracoa.

This morning at 7 o'clock the steamship Baracoa steamed up the harbor and an chored in the stream opposite the city. She was chartered through N. B. Borden & Co., of this city, but Mr. Borden says that he shall not at present give the name of the charter party for fear it may get him into trouble. "You will understand," said Mr. Borden, "that under the circumstances any vessel now under charter to me, or through me, will very naturally be under suspi cion, and I do not wish to put my customers to any annoyance. As for as my contract with the Lagonda, it is a perfectly honorable one. I simply chartered her and the Amadis for D. F. Mantell, and I have never seen him since. This and I have never seen him since. I am innocent of any wrong-doing or intent in this matter, and I assure you that the party to whom the Baracoa is chartered has nothing to do with the charter party of the

As soon as the Baracoa anchored she was boarded by Dr. J. L. Horsy, the ass. stant poarded by Dr. J. B. Borsy, as assistate health officer, and later by Collector of Customs Baltzell and a deputy. Dr. Horsy gave the vessel a clean bill of health and the collector and his men spent nearly an hour in searching the Baracoa from end to end and from top to kee. They found no contraband goods of any description and, of course, took no official action in re-

gard to the ship. Captain Causen, of the Baracoa, says that he is the agent for the owners, Messrs. Harloff & Boe, of Bermet, Norway, and that he chartered the vessel on January 6th that he chartered the vessel on sandary with for one month to Abe Mcraes, through N. B. Borden & Co., as bookers, for a run to the West Indies and the horth ports of Central America, with a stipulation that he should call at Fernandina for orders, and to take in coal, water and supplies. He sailed from Boston on the 7th and up to 4 o'clock today had received no orders from Mr. Borden. He says that Borden paid him f475 for one month in advance and that there is no intention on his part to violate any law. He says: "Carry out my part of the agreement, but take care not to break any of the neutrality statutes of the

United States. Says He Is Following Instructions. Collector Baltzell wired the assistant secretary of the treasury all the information that he had concerning the Baracoa and he still keeps Collector Hissinbotham and an assistant on board the Lagonda. "I at acting," he says, "under instructions from Assistant Secretary Hamlin, and am pro-ceeding very cautiously. I have not taken ceeding very cautiously. I have not taken any legal advice, out am simply fol-lowing the treasury regulations for the duties and obligations of collectors. Article 136th of these regulations is based on article 5290 of the revised statutes of the United States and directs that in cases like this of the Lagonda I must detain the vessel until a decision in the matter can be had from the president of the United States. So all I can do now is to wait."

There are no tidings of the missing

Amaidis or, at least, Mr. Borden, who chartered her, says that he has heard nothing

Captain Griffin, of the Lagonda, says that the owners have wired him to hold the yacht until the 18th, when the first month of the charter is out. But it looks tonight as though the United States government as though with her by that time. The cavalry accountrements on the Lagonda, together with the cartridge boxes found on her, have been officially sealed by the collector and nobody is allowed to handle them. The sabers are from the factory of Collins & Co., in Hartford, Conn., and are of rather a rude patern.

It is said here tonight that the treasury department may find it difficult to decide as to whether or not these accourrements are actually "arms and munitions of war," for people familiar with plantation life in Central America declare that farm hands frequently use sabers for culting crops.

FLORENCE WILL BE THE FIRST. It Looks Like Governor Evans Will

Appoint Metropolitan Police. Columbia, S. C., January 13 .- (Special.)-There are some indications that Governor Evans will begin to apply the provision of the metropolitan police bill at an early date, and that Florence, whose dispensary was looted during the Darlington riots, will be the first victim. The Florence Messenger of yesterday says:
"A citizen of Florence informed the

editor of The Messenger a few days ago that Mr. T. A. Clarke had announced to him that he had been appointed to the position of chief of police for Florence, under the new metropolitan police law."

It is said, however, that the time for his going into office is unknown, and it would appear that the appointment is a precau-tionary measure so that, in case of need, only a telegram to Mr. Clarke from the or to displace the present chief of ice is all that will be necessary,

HE WAS IN HIS BOX

People at Fernandina Declare That the Where He Heard His War Minister Defy the Socialists.

Socialists Are Active in Their Opposition to the Anti-Revolution Bill.

The Emperor and His Court Return to Potsdam Over the Snow-Resentment of Italy on Insults of Paris Editors.

Berlin, January 13 .- The majority which mittee yesterday was large enough to delight the ministers. It consisted mainly of national liberals and conservatives, against whom were arrayed the social democrats. south German democrats, radicals and a few Guelphs and independents. The emperor, who was much pleased with the result of the first reading, although it gave no guarantee of the future of the bill, congratulated Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe and commended highly General Bronsart von Schellendorf's aggressive speech. His majesty is said to have heard with his own ears how his war minister defied and reproached the socialists. He is supposed to have sat in the recesses of the imperial box, unseen by the members, where he

The social democrats have recovered from the inactivity of previous weeks and have mobilized all their forces against the bill. On Friday evening they held meetings of protest in every district of Berlin. Ignaz August Rebel, Paul Singer, William Leibknecht and several other deputies made speeches. Most of them seemed to expect defeat. They warned their adherents to prepare for the era of repression to be naugurated on the passage of the bill. They advised all to destroy all letters, lists, accounts of proceedings and plans of agitation which have been collecting in socialists' societies since the expiration of ready to face without fear the house searches and espionage of the police. In Hamburg similar meetings have been held. Both there and in Berlin the meetings were remarkable for the number of women present.

Conservatives in the lobbies of the reichstag after yesterday's sitting revealed a general conviction that the governmen would carry the main paragraphs of the

The clericals have obtained priority for the debate on their bill for the return of the Jesuits. The bill will pass its first reading

on Wednesday. The Emperor's Sleigh Ride.

The court came in from Potsdam or Thursday. The emperor, accompanied by one aide-de-camp, rode in a sleigh, covering the twenty-one miles in about two hours The children at the imperial household and any quantity of small baggage were brought to town by a special train. The court functions and most noteworthy social gayeties will be crowded for five weeks and the emperor will begin a visiting tour tothe emperor will begin a visiting tour to-ward the end of February. The Empress Frederick will go to England to see her mother and the empress and the imperial princes will return to the new palace. Tradesmen, who live from fashionable patronage, are complaining loudly because the season has been shortened so materithe season has been shortened so materially. Among the great functions at the court will be the meeting of the chapter of the Black Eagle Order on January 18th; the grand chleppencour on the evening of the day; drawing room on January 23d; emperor's birthday reception on January 27th; court bails at the old castle on January 30th, February 6th, 13th, 20th and 20th. in court and dipiomatic circles there is a firm conviction that many changes in German embassies are imminent. Count Muenster, the ambassador of France, will Muenster, the amoassador of France, whi arrive here tomorrow. He comes ostepis-bly to attend the chapter of the Black Eagle, but really to consult Emperor William as to the increased difficulties of his post in Paris. He has many complaints to make of the virulent abuse heaped upon him but the Paris means senecially since the him by the Paris press, especially since the arrest of Dreyfus. Count Herbert Bismarck has come into favor on the wave of tory reform and is expected to replace the Count Philip Zu Eulenburg in Vienna in case he does not favor the cabinet. Count Philip is named to succeed Freiher von Marschall in the foreign office and the latter may go to London to relieve Count Halzfedit, whose health is in the frail condition usualily pre ceding an official retirement. What this general upset mean? The question is discussed with much anxiety in the diplo-matic corps but no positive answer has been given. Herbert Bismarck's appoint-ment to the Vienna embassy would be due

ment to the Vienna embassy would be due partially to a desire to please the old chancellor. It would imply also the revival of a more militant policy in the triple alliance which the emperor thought did not occupy room enough in diplomatic calculations during Caprivi's regime. Although nothing has been heard regarding the withdrawal of the Paris ambassador, the emperor is known to be in a bad humor, owing to M. Hanataux's laxivi in dealing with the news. Hanataux's laxity in dealing with the news

papers which libeled the German Effects of the Dreyfus Scandal.

The Dreyfus scandal has already caused the retirement of Ressman, the Italian am. bassador, from Paris, who felt that he could no longer endure the insults which French editors flung at him and his gov-ernment throughout the last campaign. In leaving the Paris embassy vacant. Caprivi is known to have acted with the explici approval of Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe. There is every reason to believe that the chancellor will not be less eager to resent the treatment accorded by the Paris editors to Muenster.

The most trustworthy letters from Paris The most trustwortny letters from Paris tell of an interview between Count Muen-ster and Hanataux, at the French for-eign office. The ambassador protested that he could no longer endure the press libels which imputed to him such dishonest conwhich imputed to him such dishonest con-duct. As a gentleman whose office for-bade his seeking personal satisfaction, he must resign his post until the French gov-ernment undertakes to silence his calumni-ators. M. Hanataux, as pre-viously stated, pleaded his in-ability to control the French press Muenster was dissatisfied with this excuse. Muenster was dissatisfied with this excuse, especially as the newspapers ignored all official statements, exonerating the Germon ambassador from all complicity in the Dreyfus case. Muenster will appeal to the emperor with the question whether his position is tenable under such circumstances.

If the emperor acts in harmony with pub-lic opinion in Germany, he will allow the ambassador to retire, and, in case the Paris journals persist in attacking the embassy, he will leave the post vacant. The general feeling expressed daily in the Ger-man press is that no ambassador should be returned to Paris until the French

government showed its willingness a power to prevent the press agitation agains "We do not doubt the seriousness of the French government's desire to maintain good relations with Germany, but it is nec-essary to demand emphatically that the person of the German ambasador be kept, out of the game of French scandal and pol-

A Washington dispatch reported this week that Germany had refused to allow the inde-pendent inspection of emigrants at German ports. According to onicials here the dispatch referred to is an incident two years old. Two United States hospital men come to Hamburg during the epidemic to prevent the embarkation of cholera in that country. As they did not have what the authorities deemed the proper credentials from the Washington government, they were not permitted to supervise the emigration to the United States. They also got into trouble with the United States consuls and then were recalled. No question concerding them has arisen since then in any form. There are no United States in spectors at present at any German port-but Germany has not taken a step to dis-

courage inspection Germany and the United States.

The United Press correspondent has made repeated inquiries this week as to the posrepeated inquiries this week as to the pos-sibility of a fariff war between the United States and Germany, but he has found everybody in officual circles absolutely un-able to give any definite information. Frequer von Hammerstein, the agragrian minister, was asked what Germany would do if the United States took an unfriendly course. He answered:
"We should retaliate by shutting ou

American cereals and goods and should ook up new outlets for our merchandise Doubtless for a time German industries would suffer, but new markets are always found when sought. Any how, we cannot submit to bullying, especially when we have the absolute right on our side."

the absolute right on our side."

Deputy Aischebechler, chairman of the clerical party and the owner of a large estate in Bavaria, said decidedly:

"We do not want any American grain, anyhow. If the United States insists upon violating their treaty with us we shall protect ourselves by shuffing out American. protect ourselves by shutting out American cereals. We have too much Russian and Roumanian grain now. The German farmer cannot raise stock and grow wheat with profit under the present circumstances."

The municipal council at Cologne approv. ed unanimously the proposal for a Bismarck birthday celebration. This sion evoked numerous protests from Cath olics, who have not forgotten the kultur-kampf. The Koelnische Volk Zeitung, organ of the Rhineland clericals, replied on Friday that Catholics ought to recognize the greatree of Bismarck's statesmanship and should remember that Leo XIII bestowed upon him the high distinction of the

Order of Christ.
Two-confinistioned officers, who were convicted in Madgeburg of mutiny in the artillery school in the Invaliden strasse, passed through the city yesterday on their way to the Spandu fortress. The gold lace was torn from their coats to show that they had been degraded.

Hohenlohe Visits Bismarck. Prince Chancellor Hohenlohe left Berlin this morning for Friedrichsruhe to visit Prince Bismarck. He was accompanied by Count Herbert Bismarck and Prince Alex ander von Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, his youngest son. Dr. Kayser, director of the colonial department, who some time ago planned to be one of the party, left the city on Friday and at noon appeared at the Friedrichsruhe station with Prince Bis marck to meet the other guests. The greet-ings between the chancellor and Bismarck

CRISPI LOUDLY CHEERED By the People of Naples-Addresses of Confidence.

Rome, Jauary 15.—Premier Crispi arrived here this morning. He left Naples for here last evening, four hours after his daughter's marriage. Crowds surrounded the Nasocieties in Naples presented the premier with addresses of confidence. Many Crispi neetings were held today and some hundred deputies spoke in detense of the premier. All the speakers censured Giolitti for having manufactured scandal for the purpose of ruining Crispi politically.

Marine Casualties.

London, January 13 .- The brigantine Bal gay capsized off Sunderland this morning and all her crew were drowned. London, January 13.—The bark Colombia sank last night at the mouth of the Hum-

ber. All on board were lost. Socialist Elected as Dennty Palermo, January 13.-Bosco, a conspicu ous socialist who was sent to prison by the court martial trying the leaders of th

MORE MILLS HEARD FROM. New Hampshire Manufacturers Will

rival.

Build in the South. Nashua, N. H., January 13 .- The ern movement of cotton industries which has affected Massachusetts, is also felt in New Hampshire. On Tuesday Representative Thurber, of this city, will introduce a bill in the legislature at Concord similar to those introduced in Massachusetts in the interest of the Jackson and Nashus manufacturing companies, of Nashua. I will ask that the Jackson company be given the right to increase its capacity of stock from \$160,000 to \$200,000. The bill also asks the right to build mills in any state in the union. These companies have been manufacturers of heavy goods that have come in competition with southern mills.

The Jackson mills manufacture Indian head standard sheetings, which lead the market of the world as a standard. The cost of manufacture in the south is much cheaper in every way than here. The mills here will change their product to fine yarns These mills are virtually under one owner ship, and when the action of their officials is made public, it will create some excite-ment in the Merrimac river valley.

FELL INTO THE RIVER. Accident to a Female Aeronant at

Jacksonville.

Jacksonville: Fla., January 13.—Virgie McCardell, a woman aeronaut, in a balloon ascension tais afternoon nearly lost her life by her parachute falling into the St. John's river after her leap from the clouds. A strong breeze was blowing and her fall was fully 500 yards from the point of her ascension. The balloon was perhaps 2,000 feet in midair when Miss McCardell essayed her parachute leap. The water was bitterly cold and the aeronaut was nearly exhausted when rescued by a boat from the shore.

WILL KEEP IT UP.

Japan Has No Idea of Sending Troops to Winter Onarters.

PREPARATIONS FOR ANOTHER MOVE

It Is Thought the Third Army Will Go to Wei-Hai-Wei.

THE MOVE IS CONSIDERED A BAD ONE

As It Would Scatter the Forces Too Much, and Interfere with the March to Peking. Destination of Troops a Secret.

San Francisco, Cal., January 13.-The steamer Belgic, which arrived last night from Yokohama, brings the following additional news from the orient: There was at one time a strong disposition in Japan to send the troops into winter quarters and defer further military merations until spring. The climatic obstacles to winter ampaigning in Manchuria and the gulf of Pechili were almost deterrent, and it seems questionable whether results could be obtained commensurate with the expenses involved. But the idea has been abandoned in recognition of the fact that any cessation of activity would inevitably weaken China's sense of what she has suffered and render her more obdurate than ever. Japan means to fight unremittingly. corps have been completed and the troops are expected to embark within a few days. Their destination is kept profoundly secret. Wei-Hai-Wei has been talked of generally. But Wei-Hai-Wei is on the opposite coast of the Pechili gulf from Port Arthur and is morover isolated from the inland districts by mountains difficult for an army

If Japan sent a corps there her forces would be dangerously scattered-one divis-ion at Chiu Tien and Feng Wang; one at Hai Chen and New Chwang, a hundred miles away; two at Port Arthur and Chin Chow, in Liau Tung peninsula, and one on the opposite shore of the gulf of Pechili. The difficulty of preserving communication with the various forces would be very

It is doubtful whether Japan has sufficient transports for the purpose or sufficient men of war to convey transports. Besides, a corps d' armee landed on the shores of Shan Tung would have no objective but Wei-Hai-Wei. It is true the loss of Wei-Hai-Wei would deprive China of every fortified port in the gulf of Pechili, but, on the other hand, at Wei-Hai-Wei troops engaged in the operations would be quite out of the arena, so far as an advance upon Peking is concerned. To take part in that operation they would have to be retransported over the sea. These considerations lead many to doubt whether a third army will go to Wei-Hai-Wei. The alternative is that it will be united with the second army now in Liau Tung peninsula. Shan Kiun, thence to march upon Peking From Kaiping, near the head of Liau Tung peninsula to Shag Pai Kwang is 240 miles and from Shan Pai Kwan to Peking 130

Some predict the second and third armies moving nothward will combine with the left wing of the first at Kai Ping, and that the three will together march overland to Shan Pai Kwan. It would be a tremendous undertaking to move 40,000 men over 400 miles of country in midwinter, yet, to land 25,000 on a shallow shore Pai Kwan, where the ice is already thick, would be a formidable task.

ROUGH EXPERIENCE OF OFFICERS Who Went to the Mountains of Tennessee After a Gang of Toughs.

Knoxville, Tenn., January 13 .- (Special.)-Deputy Sherifts Reeder and Dobson return ed tonight from a trip that doubtless will be the experience of their lives. In the depths of the Chilhowle mountains, twentytwo miles from Knoxville, a band of young men, of good families but wild habits, who call themselves the "Dirty Dozen," committed all sorts of pranks. On January 5th four of them came to Knoxville and filled up on Tennessee whisky. On their re-turn, eight miles from the city, they met a half idiot named Baker. They arrested him, claiming to be United States officers. They made him dance, sing and pray, and finally took him to a barn, when he was compelled by threats to perpetrate a horri-ble but nameless crime.

The two deputies left here Saturday just elled by threats to perpetrate a horri-

in time to catch the fallest rigor of the terrible cold. When they reached the top of Chilhowie, about midnight, they were traveling in show two or three feet deep on a level and through drifts six feet, while the temperature was at least 20 degre the temperature was at least 20 degrees below zero. Procuring a guide, they had to travel four miles on foot through such difficulties as plainsmen cannot understand. In two hours they came upon their game huddled together in a deerted cabin occuhuddled together in a deserted cabin occu-pied by nerdsmen, who summer their cat-tle in that region. Four Coilinses, Headrick, Cummins and McHenry gave up without se-rious resistance and such is the standing of their families that they easily gave the heavy bond required. The deputies return-ed to Knoxville tonight and such was their condition that they were unable to walk without assistance until they were thawed

BILL COOK CAPTURED.

Sheriff Perry Gets the Desperado in New Mexico.

Sherin Perry Gets the Desperado in New Mexico.

Albuquerque, N. M., January 14.—Bill Cook, the train robber, murderer and all-round desperado, was captured near Fort Staton, Lincoln county, New Mexico, last Friday night, by Sherin Perry, of Chavese county. Cook entered New Mexico by out-of-the-way trails, until he reached the Pasco river. Entering Chavese county, he made his way across the valley, unrecognized and following the Rio Hondo, in the course of a few Jays camped near Fort Stanton. Sherin Perry learned that Cook had entered New Mexico, and, after hunting about, struck the trail. It was cautiously followed, and Perry leid his plans to surprise the desperado, and by sunset Friday evening he had bagged the bandit, who had so long defied the law. Cook, when he found that escape was impossible, admitted his identity and decided to return to Oklahoma without any formality. Perry spent over three weeks in the saddle, with only a few trusted aids accompanying him, and these did not know the true nature of his trip into the western country.

POLITICS IN TEXAS.

Culberson to Be Inaugurated as Governor Tomorrow.

CHILTON WILL SUCCEED SENATOR COKE

How Re Won His Way-A Town to Town Capvass-A Friend of Silver-A Deep Thinker and Close Observer.

Brownwood, Tex., January 13 .- (Special.)-All eyes in Texas are turned towards Austin, the usually quiet little capital on the banks of the Colorado. The leading politicians have not only turned their eyes that way, but have taken up their blennial quarters there, while the session of the legslature is at work.

That body convened Tuesday, and with it the usual army of pie hunters and their friends also assembled. Next to Georgia, Texas can furnish more office seekers than any other state in the union, and at the present ratio of increase Georgia may well look to her laurels. As a consequence, Austin takes on a haughty air of prosperity every two years, when the gang gets together and fairly revels in the luxury re sulting from the political patronage of this

Next Tuesday "Charley" Culberson will be inaugurated governor of the Lone Star State. As everybody knows, he is the son of Hon. D. B. Culberson, who has for so many years represented this state in congress and whose ponderous legal brain has kept him so long at the head of the judi-ciary committee. "Old Dave" has always enjoyed personal popularity with the yeo-manry of Texas, but Charley was not elected governor because he was the son of the old man. His individual worth brought him to the front. Under the Hogg adminis tration he has attained distinction as attor



GOVERNOR ELECT C. A. CULBERSON ney general of the state, and when he entered the race for governor against such men as Reagan, Lanham and McCall, the young man's mettle was thoroughly tested, and he was not found deficient in any of the things that go to make a good governor.

In this connection it may not be out of place to state that the old-time politicians have learned already that Culberson, while appreciating the advice of his friends, intends to be governor of Texas, and to rely largely on himself. When he got ready to prepare his message he did not call around him a coterie of professional politicians to help him, but he took the train for a north Texas town, locked himself in a room remote from all his would-be helpers and prepared his first gubernatorial message unsisted. This is one of the leading characteristic of the man-he has confidence in his own abilities. So far he has demonstrated the fact that this confidence is not

But Culberson will go into office under many serious disadvantages. He will succeed Governor Hogg, a man of remarkable personal magnetism, who has made friends with everybody he wanted to please, and who is equally apt in making enemies when he desires. Hogg is today, perhaps, the most loved and the most hated man in the state. As governor he has drawn his friends closely about him, but he has never attempted to pacify his enemies. Culberson can hardly hope to make the friends that Hogg did, for whenever Hogg shakes the hand of the hard-working farmer, he does it with an I'm-one-of-you air that immediately places the farmer at ease with the big man. Hogg is equally at home on the fashionable, and he appears to extract He shows from his countenance and from actions that he intends to get his share of the pleasures from life and that he is willing to divide his good-will and cheerfulness with every one he meets. His suc cessor is of a more serious character and pes not take life so easy. There will be a tinge of disappointment when the country constituent drops into the governor's offic smile and warm hand-shake of Governor

That Deficiency. But the greatest obstacle in the young

governor's way is the \$800,000 deficiency that has been causing him loss of sleep since he was elected. It is unpopular for an admin extremely difficult to cut down expenses any very great extent, and yet the state credit must be protected. How can it be done without injuring the popularity of the incoming administration? It is a delicate with which the governor's message (eals in a very disfactory manner 7 the out-going democratic administration and censure in for the deficiency, for administration warm following. As a matter of ndition of things. When the legisla uary, 1893, the country ger cellent snape; Texas espec ing, apparently, as never her ne state was being rapidly developed. In valuations were increasing a governo and his legislative helpers ally don cluded that such a state o. irs would continue. They did not for soon to affect the whole entry, and appropriations were made and the basis of continued pros crity everywhere. In the general depr ssion valuations were made to suffer and the result is the ever increasing deficiency in the state treasury, which has frightened Texans who are unaccustomed to such things. It remans to be seen how the present les lature will handle the state's final ce .

The country generally is doubtless mor interested in knowing who will helected to succeed Senator Coke than in any other thing the Texas legislature can do. Horace Chilton was practically elected to the United States senate long before the representa-

people. Chilton is a Tyler man, who grew to manhood in that town the political canter of east Texas. Tyler is essentially a political town; it is the home of ex-Gov-ernor Dick Hubbard, of Governor Hogg, and of a dozen other men almost equally well known as politicians. The very air over there is impregnated with politics, and it was but natural that Horace Chilton should in early life catch the Tyler craze for office holding. He and Governor Hogg grew to manhood together, being nearly the same age; they both held printers' cases in the old town in their boyhood days and when they grew to manhood both were admitted to the Tyler bar. Chilton stuck more closely than Hogg to the courts and his political aspirations for a long while seem-ed to be chiefly in helping his Tyler friends



SENATOR HORACE CHILTON.

to office. He helped Jim Hogg to the dis trict attorney's office, then helped to make him attorney general of the state, and at last used his influence to make him governor, while Chilton stuck to his law practice at Tyler, acquiring local reputation as a gifted and faithful lawyer and a broad-minded

The Appointment of Chilton.

When John H. Reagan resigned his post-tion in the United States senate to become railroad commissioner of Texas, Governor Hogg saw an opportunity to reward the faithful service of his life-long friend, and appointed Horace Chilton to fill the unexpired term of Senator Reagan. This was er. 1891. When Chilton thus leaped from obscurity into the highest position in the gift of the people of a state, the public indignantly inquired why some of the tried politicians had not been given the place. Governor Hogg had established a precedent entirely new in politics in appointing a man unknown to them, and whose training in the school of politics had been very much neglected. The answer that a Tyler man takes as naturally to politics as a duck to where did not satisfy the senator makers who assembled at Austin in January, 1892. Congressman Mills applied for the place against Chilton. Mills's reputation as a tariff leader had endeared him to the people of the state, and when the legislature elected him to the senate the action met their approval. Chilton was unknown, Mills was much loved, and the race a very uneven one, though Chilton's east Texas even one, though Chilton's east Texas friends stuck closely to him as long as there was any hope for him. As Chilton did not have time during his short term to bring himself conspicuously to the front, the public naturally concluded that he would drop as suddenly into obscurity as he had sprung into fame, and Hogg's enemies proclaimed the appointment as another one of the governor's big blunders. Chilton's taste of senatorial life only serveu to whet his appetite for more of it. serveu to whet his appetite for more of it, and he set about to get acquainted with the people, and in the campaign of 1892 he did his party valuable service throughout the state, and incidentally paved his way to get into the senate again. The people who had censured Governor Hogg for appointing Chilton became much pleased with the man as soon as they knew him. They saw that he was a may of true worth and far more important to them, his views on political questions were closely in line with the masses of the people. His plain, straightforward and frank manner of speech won the confidence of those who heard him; they felt that in him they had a senator who cared more for the interests of the people than for political preferment and he was mentioned quite often as a suitable successor to Senator Coke. But Coke had given long years of honest, faithful service to his country and there was little

A Town of Town Canvass. When Coke announced his intention of retiring at the close of his present term in March of this year, public attention was again turned to Horace Chilton as his logical successor. Chilton saw his opportunity and was not slow to accept it. Then he broke the set precedents of the state by going before the people in a town-to-town canvass, stating his political views and giving his reasons for them, and asking for the support of the people, stating that he wanted to feel that he was the choice of the people of the state if he was elected. It was a trying time for office seekers, for the strongest feeling existed on both sides the silver question, but Chilton took a stand firmly as the friend of the white metal and expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the people, suffering defeat, if need be, on his convictions, which he felt the people should understand. Wh firm in his convictions, his respectful consideration of the views of others won him the friendship of those who were his polit-ical enemies. County after county instructed for him, and early in the campaign election. His campaign was not only a success for Chilton, but it was the best and most direct expression the people of the state have given on the silver question, for in every case the instructions for him vecoupled with a resolution favoring views on silver

He has won his way to the senate without any organized or united opposition, and will loubtless be a prominent man in the future legislation of the country. He is yet a young man, being only about forty-one years of age, but a life of close study has given him a broad and well-rounded mind. He could not be called a decidedly brilliant man, and does not impress any one with any desire for unusual notoriety or prominence in public affairs, but he is a deep thinker, a close reasoner and will always be a safe representative of the interests of the people.

DISPATCHES TO THURSTON.

It Is Said Mr. Young Brought Some

San Francisco, January 13 .- G. H. Young who arrived on the steamer Australian from Honolulu, says it was generally under stood among the passengers that Mr. Hatch's mission concerning the cable was merely a blind. The real purpose was to convey to Minister Thurston, at Washing-ton, some important dispatches that the ministry was afraid to entrust to the mail. There are unmistakable signs of an impending revolt in the islands, says Mr. Young, and the p government is seriously alarmed. It is be-lieved the dispatches to Thurston are in the rature of a request that a United States war vessel be sent to Honolulu imme-

Mr. Hatch, in an interview today, states that the object of his visit is to see what aid America will give in maintaining a cabinet in Honolulu. He refused to admit that there existed any immediate danger of revolution in the island and declined to say anything about the nature of the dis-patches he had from Minister Thurston. He, however, thought the comprisey re-cently discovered amounted to nething, and,

OVER IN ALABAMA.

They are Already Shaping Things for Next Year's Campaign.

DISCUSSING A SUCCESSOR FOR PUGH

It Promises to Be an Interesting Pight. Clark, Jones, Oates and Tompkins Thought to Be in the Race.

Montgomery, Ala., January 13.—(Special.) Rumblings of the state campaign of 1896 are being already heard in the distance. The state press is busy discussing the probabilities. A successor to United States Senator Pugh, a successor to Governor Oates, a new state treasurer, auditor and commissioner of agriculture, are to be commissioner of agriculture are to be chosen. It being only one term that the other state officers will have served by that time, they will, in all probability, be re-

elected.

The senatorial fight promises to be the contest of contests. It is certain to be one of the most interesting held for years in this state. Already, Governor Oates and the contest of the city, have Colonel H. C. Tompkins, of this city, have announced for the honor. There appears to be little doubt but that Congressman Clark will be in the race, and ex-Governor Jones's friends are urging him to enter. This is an exceedingly strong quartet—all men of ability and learning, and each possessed of a strong following. They all represent, however, precisely the same principles, all being disciples of the Cleveland school of democracy. If any of them win the coveted seat, he will have to be the victor in three separate and distinct fights. First, he must win over the other three mentioned gentlemen, the united sup-port of the element of the democracy in Alabama that thinks as Mr. Cleveland does on the financial question. In the next place he must win over the bemetallists' favorite, whoever he may be. And lastly, he must defeat the populists' candi-date, which, if indications are not mis-

leading, will not be a difficult job.

Who the silver democrat will be is a proposition that is shrowded very much in mystery at this time. If Joseph F. John ston, of Birmingham, would announce that he intended to be a candidate for the senatorship, it would be apt to settle the question, for he is the acknowledged leader of the silver democrats. Senator Pugh. i is believed, will not offer for re-election He is advanced in years, and it is believed is tired of public life. Captain Johnston has been a candidate twice for the nomi nation for governor, and the majority of the politicians think he would prefer to be Governor Johnston than be junior selator from Alabama. As general of the fre silver forces, he could do better service in the state in support of his principles than he could as candidate for the other

Favor Tennant Lomax.

A very large number of the younger element of the free silver family in this part of the state are talking about sending a vigorous young democrat to Wash-ington in Senator Pugh's place. Most prominent of those mentioned is Hon. Ten-nant Lomax, the solicitor of this county. He is not exceeding thirty-five, but he has made a fine record as a lawyer and as a scholar, and he is regarded as exceedingly sound on matters of political economy. His friends say they are determined to send him to Washington in 1886, and that, if he will not allow them to offer him for the senatorship, they will send him as their representative to the lower house of congress

Hon. A. D. Sayre, who represents this county in the state senate, who is the author of the Sayre election law, a nephew of Senator Morgan and one of the brightest and most popular young democrats in all the state, is also spoken of by the young democracy as Senator Pugh's successor. It is doubtful, if Captain Johnston asks for the governatorial nomination, that any body will offer against him.

Another Baby Burned. Montgomery, Ala., January 13 .- (Special.) A special from Tecumseh says: The little three-year-old child of Jasper Griggs, of this place, while playing alone in a room yesterday. Kell into the fire and ignited her clothing. Before assistance reached her, she had been fatally burned. She died today, after twenty-four hours of intense

THE ATLANTA COMMITTEE

Promised a Cordial Reception by the Montgomery Business Men. A large meeting of the Montgomery Comnercial and Industrial Association will be held on Tuesday evening, the 15th instant.
The purpose of the meeting is to receive
the committee from Atlanta, and hear them with reference to the advisability of Alabama's appropriating enough for a itable exhibit at the Atlanta expos Governor Oates and a number of the me bers of the legislature will be present Secretary Gilbert has written Mayor King suggesting that the committee be enlarged and that he should constitute himself a member of it. The mayor sends word tha a committee, composed of such men as Messrs. E. L. Tyler, Jack Spalding, H. H. Cabaniss, E. P. Black, C. A. Collier, E. P. Chamberlin and T. B. Neal, will ar rive at noon on Tuesday. The mayor ex-pects to come himself. The committee will be cordially received by the business men of Montgomery, and every courtesy will shown them

GADSDEN GOSSIP.

Liberal Freight Rates-Contributions for Nebraska Sufferers, Bitc.

Gadsden, Ala., January 13.—(Special.)-Gadsden now enjoys the best freight rate ever known in her history, and equa those of Nashville, Birmingham and Chat-tanooga, Atlanta, Anniston, Rome, Dalton and better than Huntsville and with five of the largest railroads in the south, our facilities are unsurpassed. The Alabama Great Southern has reduced the rates or carloads of sugar from New Orleans to Gadsden, in barrels, 18c per hundred weight; on molasses, 20c per hundred weight; coffee, 28 and 25c per hundred weight; raw material and feed can be had here very cheap, and can be shipped

The Blount college, which was destroyed last week at Blountsville by fire, is to be rebuilt at once. Only five desks and the guns of the Cadets were saved. The school is now being taught in the high-

school is now being taught in the high-school building.

The good people of Marshall county are donating corn to be sent to the Nebraska sufferers, and expect to send at least a carload. Albert G. Henry has already sent

At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Guntersville, the same and officers of the preceding year was declared, and the reserve fund greatly was declared, and increased. William Norris, who was recently arrested in DeKalb county on a charge of making counterfeit money, has been released on his own recognizance. He is ninety-three years old, and, being unable to secure bondsmen, and as confinement would soon kill him at his age, he was released on his own recognizance.

his own recognizance.

The large sawmill of the Kyle Lumber Company, this city, has received the contract for a large slice of the lumber to be used in the \$000,000 cotton factory, and the mills have resumed operation. All the logging camps up and down Coosa river have also been started, giving employment to some two hundred men.

In the hurry of sending out the special this week concerning the mammoth cot-

The following statement will be of interest to The following statement will be of interest to the many friends of Mr. Wright all over Ala-bama and Georgia. He was for ten years a locomotive engineer, and is now machinist for the Coesa Manufacturing Co.: "I know the good there is in Hood's Sarsapa-

rills, because it has been proved in the case of my wife. In the summer of 1892, she was taken ill with malarial fever, which the physicians auc-

I was induced to have her take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which was followed by the best results She has now taken eight bottles and has used six boxes of Hood's Pills, and is in perfect Hood's Sarship Cures
health, as well and hearty as ever. We thank
God for such a valuable medicine as Hood's
Barsapartila." H. A. WRIGHT, Piedmont, Ala.

Hood's Piffs cure all liver ills, bilousness

largest buildings were left out. Work will be commenced next week on the following buildings, contractors being here now from the north making bids for same: The main building will be 130 feet wide by 500 feet long, consisting of three sixteen-foot stories and one ten-foot basement. The cotton warehouse will be in fire-proof compartments, and will be 400x150 feet. These buildings will take 4,000,000 pressed brick, which contract has been awarded to the Howard Pressed Brick Company, of Chattanooga, and 2,000,000 feet of lumber, part of which has been awarded to the Kyle Lumber Company, of Gadsden. Also 150 tenement houses, of four to five rooms each; a water reservoir, to hold 5,000,000 gallons of water; a boiler house and engine rooms, about 100x200 feet, with smokestack twenty-five feet square at base and 250 feet high, which will take 1,000,000 brick, besides numerous and sundry-smaller buildings. Also, water dam, water mains, a system of sewerage, schoolhouses and churches.

TO MANUFACTURE STEEL.

Birmingham Rolling Mill Company

for it has been definitely decided that two mills will be built here as soon as possible. A meeting of the stockholders of the Birmingham Rolling Mill Company was held a few days ago and then it was agreed upon to increase the capital stock from \$500,000 to \$550,000 and erect a steel mill. Machinery for this plant has been contracted for in Pittsburg and will be shipped at the earnest

possible day.
Yesterday morning the Bessemer Land and Improvement Company closed a deal for the steel plant at Fort Payne, which will be torn down and moved to Bessemer. Work upon this will begin in about two weeks. The question of the manufacture of steel in this district has been agitated for several years, but this is the first move in that direction.

An Agreement Reached to Vote on

An agreement has been reached under the terms of which a vote will be taken in the house late tomorrow afternoon on the senate joint resolution to postpone opening the returns in the governor's ele-Ing the returns in the governor selection.

There will be speeches during the day by Messrs. Hull, Bean, Casselberry, Jones and Thompson on the democratic side, and by Messrs. Stone, Kiber, Long, Howser, Smith and Baker on the republican side. That the resolution will be concurred in is a foregone conclusion. The bill providing for

oon as possible. It is probable that Speaker Pillow, of the house, will appoint the judiciary com-mittee tomorrow and that the contest bill will pass the second reading and be re-

All the committees in each house will be announced not later than Tuesday.

The republican members are now endeavoring to secure an increase in the numb of the committee of investigation, provide for in the contest bill, from twelve to twe ty-four or thirty and have suggested that ublicans and democrats have equal rep-entation on the committee. It is probable that the committee will consist of a vide into four or six sections in order that the work of investigating the charges of fraud in various counties may be hastened. The democrats will challenge the returns in about fifteen counties, named in the ad-dress of the democratic committee. The redress of the democratic committee. The re-publicans will challenge Fayette, Lauder-dale, Shelby and several other counties. It is hoped that the contest law will be passed this week. Then the returns will

NORTH CAROLINA'S SENATORS.

Saturday Night's Caucus of the Republicans-Talk with Aspirants. Raleigh, N. C., January 13.—(Special.)-Interest in the senatorial fight here is now more intense than ever. The fight has nat rowed down by the withdrawal of Mott from it and by the consolidation of other forces, so that on one side of Jeter C. Pritchard, backed by Mott, and on the other side, A. Chatton, chairman of the party, backed by Ewart, Dockery, Bower The result of the caucus of the republ

The Candidates Interviewed. Your correspondent this morning interviewed both Pritchard and Holton. There

Pritchard said:
"I will have forty votes on the first bal-"I will have forty votes on the first ballot at the caucus tomorrow night, and after the first ballot, three more will come to me. I figure that Holton has only twenty votes. Warren Carver, a new aspirant for the place, has three votes, but these will be cast for me. If I had been nominated Saturday night he would have seconded the nomination. Boyd will get five votes. Walser one, of Holton's supporters, said to one of my friends that if I were selected they would bolt the caucus. I have not heard that Mott is about to enter the race nor do! believe it. I do not know what Dockery's strength is. I regard my



Mrs. Annie Wright

They Said She Would Die But Hood's Sarsaparilla Proved Its

ceeded in breaking up. But then followed a se-vere illness like dropsy. She seemed to be grow-ing worse every day, and our friends said She Would Surely Die.

tanndice, indigestion, sick headache. 25c.

to Erect a Steel Mill.

Birmingham, Ala., January 13.—(Special.)
The manufacture of steel from iron made in
this district will begin here in a short time,

TENNESSEE'S CONTEST.

Nashville, Tenn., January 13 .- (Special.)a method of procedure will be passed as

passed this week. Then the dad be opened, the challenges made and legislature will take a recess for a mopending the investigation by the commit-

ANY \$7.00 CALF

DOUBLE SOLE OR FOR THIS WEEK

Sale of Ladies' \$4.00 and \$5.00 Shoes for \$3.00 Still Going on at



Footcoverers to All Mankind, 27 Whitehall Street.

GORONA (243 DECATUR ST.,

WILL SELL YOU STANDARD BRANDS OF COAL AT REDUCED PRICES. OUR YARDS ARE FULL OF THE BEST COALS ON THE MARKET. PROMPT DELIYERY; FULL MEASUREMENT.

felt any fear of losing it since then. At the caucus Saturday night there was a fight for immediate action by Pritchard. We fought this and a vote, and a vote was never reached. Warren Carver's three votes are a balance of power. My forces are well drilled. I regard the caucus last night as a drawn battle. He is holding the key to the situation and wants to get the place himself. Mott has dropped out and joined Pritchard's forces. He has only two votes. If James E. Boyd holds his forces on a deadlock he will be formidable." Pritchard's supporters assert that Hol-

ton and his backers are promising all sorts of offices, from whisky gauger to member of the cabinet, to get votes. The Holton men want the caucus delayed so that the six republicans, now contesting for seats, can get all these pledges to Holton. The Holton men called the caucus of Saturday

night a snap caucus.

Dr. Mott was seen and denies that he is going back into the race. He says he has twelve votes. Ewart was also seen and emphatically

denied that he was to support Pritchard. He said that he was not out of the race and that he was supporting no one and was in no combination.

This Worries Butler. A strange bit of news was gathered to-night. This is that at tomorrow night's caucus the question of a long term will be sprung. This has stirred the Marion But-

ler men and the latter say they will make war upon the republican faction which springs this matter or attempts to take the long term from Butler, whose property this plan has always been regarded. This means that the Holton and Ewart people, who are regarded as the straightouts, will try to put in a republican for the long term and may center on James E. Boyd, who is an avowed aspirant for the long

If the threat of bringing up the long term matter is carried out, it means the biggest political row on record in North Carolina and it always means that Pritchard will surely be elected. It is an open secret that Butler does not like the way things

are going on and may call a halt HOMESTEAD MEN MEET.

They Decide to Restore Organization in Every Department. Homestead, Pa., January 13.—The meeting

of the steel workers of Homestead today was attended by about 800 men, a few of m were business men of the town. The meeting unanimously decided to endeavor to restore organization in every department of the Carnegie steel works, as it existed prior to the big strike of 1892. A public meeting will be held next Sunday, to be followed by private meetings of the old lodges
which are to be given another lease of
life by the Amalgamated Association of
Iron and Steel Workers.

The bad weather today had no effect on
the enthusiasm. There was a labor meeting

neld and for the first time the men connect with that movement have talked of tion in public. The gathering was co of old men who have not been in since the strike—old men who are vement have talked organiza since the strike—old man who are working there now, new men who helped to break the strike, and at least one Pinkerton guard. Roscoe Conner, one of the Pinkerton guards who participated in the battle of July 6th, called today's meeting to order.

P. J. Fagan presided over the meeting. President Garland, of the Amalgamated Association made on address of an bourter.

sociation, made an address of an hoduration. He urged the necessity for duration. He urged the necessity for the workers of this country to help themselves by organization. Mr. Garland was followed by Hugh O'Donnell, chairman of the famous advisory board of 1892. His reception was evidence of his continued popularity. He spoke for twenty minutes in a general way, without advising the men to positive action.

A vote was then taken regarding reorgan zation. It was decided to go ahead. Amid in tense excitement Hugh Ross, one of the that the tharters of all the old lodges ce at the time of the strike had be called in. The men were told that those who desired membership should make application privately. The meeting was remarkable for the enthusiasm of those present.

FIRE AT JACKSONVILLE. Property of Ferry Companies and

Railroads Burn. Jacksonville, Fla., January 13.—Fire, at 3 o'clock this morning, destroyed at South Jacksonville the Jacksonville. Jacksonville the Jacksonville Ferry Company's slip and shed, ferry boat Ravenswood,

ny's sip and shed, ferry boat Ravenswood, four flat cars, one locomotive, flat cars loaded with lumber and shingles, wharf and warehouse of Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Indian River railroad, and also burned a lighter loaded with shingles; a grocery store was consumed with its entire stock. Loss, \$40,000; insurance insignificant in amount. Flames at Barnesville, O.

Barnesville, O. January 13.—The most destructive fire that ever visited this place broke out at 11:30 o'clock Saturday night. At that hour M. T. Ward's notion store, situated in the heart of the city, was discovered to be on fire. The fire department was immediately called out and responded promptly, but great delay was caused in fighting the fire by the water freezing in the hose. The flames spread with lighting-like rapidity, and it seemed for a while that the whole town was doomed to destruction. Telegrams were hastily sent to Cambridge and Wheeling for aid, but before the engines could be got on the cars, the lack gines could be got on the cars, the lack of water here demonstrated that their presence here could avail nothing, and the

order was countermanded. By skillful management, however, the fire was confined to the block where it originated, which, win the exception of the big Bradfield Brother fireproof building, was entirely destroyed The following business houses are loss: J. W. Judkins, boot and shoe store; R. M. Gunnings, harness and saddle store; M. T. Ward's notion store: R. M. Patterson, gr-Ward's notion store: R. M. Patterson, pre-cery store; McKeever & Stevenson, jews-ry store; I. B. Lane & Son, drug store; Ri-ney & Kyler, grocery store; John Hill, mi-linery store and dwelling house; Louis Mer-er's restaurant and dwelling house. The fin is supposed to have been caused by natural gas. The loss is estimated at \$100,000; partly covered by insurance.

Machine Shops Burn. Manchester, Conn., January 12—At i o'clock p. m. a fire was discovered in the machine shops at Cheney Bros.' slik mills, at South Manchester. Its origin is unknown. The machine shop and drying and engine rooms were gutted. Loss estimated at 275 000 fully covered. at \$75,000, fully covered by insurance.

Loss at Bradford, Pa.

Bradford, Pa., January 13.—This morning at 5:45 o'clock this city was visited by very destructive fire, which started in the Shehan, at No. 99 Mechanic street. A blis-Shehan, at No. 99 Mechanic street. A blizzard was blowing and the weather was litensely fold. The firemen were greatly handicapped in fighting the flames, his Mary Callahan leaped from the second story of the Shehan house and escaped with a broken ankle and arm. Mary Dorlas had a similar experience, barring the forces bones. Mrs. McQuiston, residing ever Smith's grocery, rushed down stairs to Main street with her clothing on fire The flames were quickly put, out and she recovered. Robert Sico had his hands and feet so badly frozen that he is in a serious conso badly frozen that he is in a serious co so badly frozen that he is in a serious condition. For a time the business portion of the town was threatened with destruction but good work confined the blaze to make the control of \$1. The loss will reach \$15,800 two-thirds insured. Among the heavist losers are Smith Bros., grocers, \$10,000 Rothstein & Lipman, jeweiers, \$15,000 Rothstein & Grocers, \$20,000 Rothstein & Grocers, \$20,

SEWELL SEEMS TO BE THE MAN The Joint Caucus in New Jersey Will

Select for Senator. Trenton, N. J., January 13.—The joint caucus for United States senator, it is expected, will be held tomorrow night. and the common belief is that Ge ceive the nomination on the second, if a the first ballot. His friends claim for fifty-one out of seventy votes, and cree his only antagonist, Franklin Murphy, of Essex, with fifteen votes, the other for to be scattering. The Murphy strength given as follows: Senator Bradley, of Mo mouth; Senator Ketcham, and Assembly man Olcott; B. Skinner; Harrison; Smit Duncan and Mock of Essex; Assemblys Briskie and Vorhees, of Bergen; Dra McAndrew and Blackshaw, of Hud Smith of Warren. The four votes of Un county are in doubt, and these it is thou may go for Sewell. Every hotel the city has been engaged. General Se old forth at the Trenton house, at

REFORMS IN ARMENIA Contemplated by the Sultan-What

times are anticipated.

London, January 13.—The Daily New correspondent in Constantinople says the it is rumored that the porte is considering administrative reforms to be introduced Armenia. Among these reforms we he recruiting of the gendarmes population, the appointment of a Mus man governor for the first three-year and a Christian governor for all subseterms, which would be five years.

These reforms would be introduced. the provinces concerned in the rece sacres. In general, the reform plan scribed by The News correspondent the same outlines as the one laid be the porte early in last month.

GEORGIA PRESS PERSONALS.

Pike County Journal: Hon. John F. Red-Pike County Journal: Holl. John Indian ding, of Barnesville, was in Zebulon last Monday. Colonel Redding was one of the most prominent members in the fast session of the general assembly. He introduced the election law and was the author of the second legislation. best features of that important legislation. It speaks louder than words in his praise and the whole of Georgia should rise up

and thank him. Sparta Ishmaelite: They say that Humphreys, of Brooks, who hadn't anything good to say of the state troops during the last session of the legislature called loudly for their help during the last called results. That is alunpleasantness in his county. That is ways the way with spigot-saving, bu

Cleveland Progress: Who is there among us that is not glad of Miss Ellen Dortch's appointment as assistant state illustration. Miss Dortch, if any one, deserved recognitions are also as a second recognition. tion, and was led to expect it, a are glad and congratulate her up

Sparta Ishmaelite: Govern

NO MOR

in Aldermani

THE LIQUOR

Macon, Ga., face of the ac special meetin retail liquor i less be no m tiskets in Ma ers," those v Anti-Good Go very sore ove that the Goo promised that the then exis there should the laws. Las ernment Club electing six a whatever mun this communit opposed to wh "ring," a cert Anti-Good Go and among the men. A strong organizations registered voi registration, Antis nomin "compromise," to have been Club alderna liquor license leged compror opposition an Government C throughout t to reorganize wage a lively municipial el

compromise The retail li the council l the license \$50, legal test of t \$50 per license enue of from sincrease may go out of businnable to go out of busi unable to use of a that the salar year 1894. The governing sala January, 1894. "Be it ordain cil of the city ordained by au following shal ated for the I other purpose year 1894."

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POLITICS IN TEXAS.

Culberson to Be Inaugurated as Governor Tomorrow.

CHILTON WILL SUCCEED SENATOR COKE

How Re Won His Way-A Town to Town Canvass-A Friend of Silver-A Deep Thinker and Close Observer.

Brownwood Tex. January 13 - (Special.)-All eyes in Texas are turned towards Austin, the usually quiet little capital on the banks of the Colorado. The leading politicians have not only turned their eyes that way, but have taken up their blennial rters there, while the session of the legislature is at work.

That body convened Tuesday, and with it the usual army of pie hunters and their friends also assembled. Next to Georgia. Texas can furnish more office seekers than any other state in the union, and at the present ratio of increase Georgia may well look to her laurels. As a consequence, Aus-tin takes on a haughty air of prosperity every two years, when the gang gets to-gether and fairly revels in the luxury resulting from the political patronage of this

Next Tuesday "Charley" Culberson will be inaugurated governor of the Lone Star State. As everybody knows, he is the son of Hon. D. B. Culberson, who has for so many years represented this state in congress and whose ponderous legal brain has kept him so long at the head of the judi-"Old Dave" has always enjoyed personal popularity with the yeomanry of Texas, but Charley was not elected governor because he was the son of the old man. His individual worth brought him to the front. Under the Hogg administration he has attained distinction as attor-



GOVERNOR ELECT C. A. CULBERSON. ney general of the state, and when he entered the race for governor against such men as Reagan, Lanham and McCall, the young man's mettle was thoroughly tested he was not found deficient in any of

the things that go to make a good governor In this connection it may not be out of place to state that the old-time politicians have learned already that Culberson, while appreciating the advice of his friends, intends to be governor of Texas, and to rely largely on himself. When he got ready to prepare his message he did not call around a coterie of professional politicians to help him, but he took the train for a north mote from all his would-be helpers and prepared fils first gubernatorial message unassisted. This is one of the leading charcteristic of the man-he has confidence in his own abilities. So far he has demonstrated the fact that this confidence is not

But Culberson will go into office under serious disadvantages. He will succeed Governor Hogg, a man of remarkable onal magnetism, who has made friends with everybody he wanted to please, and equally apt in making enemies when he desires. Hogg is today, perhaps, the most loved and the most hated man in the friends closely about him, but he has never attempted to pacify his enemies. Culberson can hardly hope to make the friends that Hogg did, for whenever Hogg shakes the hand of the hard-working farmer, he does it with an I'm-one-of-you air that immediately places the farmer at ease with the big man. Hogg is equally at home on the hustings or in the society of the ultra fashionable, and he appears to extract pleasure from everybody and everything. He shows from his countenance and from his actions that he intends to get his share of the pleasures from life and that he willing to divide his good-will and cheerfulness with every one he meets. His successor is of a more serious character and does not take life so easy. There will be a tinge of disappointment when the country constituent drops into the governor's offic in the big capitol and misses the genial smile and warm hand-shake of Governo Hogg.

That Deficiency

But the greatest obstacle in the young overnor's way is the \$800,000 deficiency that has been causing him loss of sleep since he was elected. It is unpopular for an administration to raise the rate of taxation, it i remely difficult to cut down expenses to very great extent, and yet the state's credit must be protected. How can it be done without injuring the popularity of the incoming administration? It is a delicate situation with which the governor's message seals in a very carisfactory manner. It would not do to ret on and censure it for the deficiency, for administration, as has been said, has a we lowing. As a matter of t is doubtful if any one is to blame for ndition of t in January, 1893, the country get lent snape: Texas es ing, apparently, as never before the state was being rapidly developed, le and other valuations were increasing a and his legislative helpers ally don cluded that such a state o. continue. They did not for the panic so soon to affect the whole ntry, and appropriations were made and thes fixed on the basis of continued pros erity everywhere. In the general depr ssion Texas uations were made to suffer and the result is the ever increasing deficiency in the state treasury, which has frighten unaccustomed to such things. It remans to be seen how the present legis-

The country generally is doubtless more interested in knowing who will i elected to succeed Senator Coke than in any other thing the Texas legislature can do. Horace Chilton was practically elected to the Unit ite long before the repre tives who will elect him were selected by the

people. Chilton is a Tyler man, who gre to manhood in that town the political cen-ter of east Texas. Tyler is essentially a political town; it is the home of ex-Gov ernor Dick Hubbard, of Governor Hogg, and of a dozen other men almost equally well known as politicians. The very air over there is impregnated with politics, and it was but natural that Horace Chilton should in early life catch the Tyler craze for office holding. He and Governor Hogg grew to manhood together, being nearly the same age; they both held printers' cases same age; they both held printers' cases in the old town in their boyhood days and when they grew to manhood both were admitted to the Tyler bar. Chilton stuck more closely than Hogg to the courts and his political aspirations for a long while seemed to be chiefly in helping his Tyler friends



SENATOR HURACE CHILTON.

into office. He helped Jim Hogg to the district attorney's office, then helped to make him attorney general of the state, and at last used his influence to make him governor, while Chilton stuck to his law practice at Tyler, acquiring local reputation as a gifted and faithful lawyer and a broad-minded

The Appointment of Chilton.

When John H. Reagan resigned his posi-tion in the United States senate to become railroad commissioner of Texas, Governo Hogg saw an opportunity to reward the faithful service of his life-long friend, and appointed Horace Chilton to fill the unex-pired term of Senator Reagan. This was in December, 1891. When Chilton thus leaped from obscurity into the highest position in the gift of the people of a state, the public indignantly inquired why some of the tried politicians had not been given the place. Governor Hogg had established a precedent entirely new in politics in appointing a man unknown to them, and whose training in the school of politics had been very much neglected. The answer that a Tyler man takes as naturally to politics as a duck to water did not satisfy the senator makers who assembled at Austin in January, 1882. Congressman Mills applied for the place against Chilton. Mills's reputation as a tariff leader had endeared him to the peo-ple of the state, and when the legislature elected him to the senate the action met their approval. Chilton was unknown. Mills was much loved, and the race a very un-even one, though Chilton's east Texas friends stuck closely to him as long as there was any hope for him. As Chilton did not have time during his short term to bring himself conspicuously to the front, the public naturally concluded that he would drop as suddenly into obscurity as he had sprung into fame, and Hogg's energies are the supplementation of mies proclaimed the appointment as an-other one of the governor's big blunders. Chilton's taste of senatorial life only served to whet his appetite for more of it, and he set about to get acquainted with the people, and in the campaign of 1892 he did his party valuable service throughout the state, and incidentally paved his way to get into the senate again. The people who had censured Governor Hogg for appointing Chilton became much pleased with the man as soon as they knew him. They saw man as soon as they knew him. They saw that he was a man of true worth and far more important to them, his views on political questions were closely in line with the masses of the people. His plain, straightforward and frank manner of speech won the confidence of those who heard him; they felt that in him shey had senafor who cared more for the interests. a senator who cared more for the interests of the people than for political preferment or the people than for political preferment, and he was mentioned quite often as a suitable successor to Senator Coke. But Coke had given long years of honest, faithful service to his country and there was little thought of displacing him.

A Town of Town Canvass. When Coke announced his intention of retiring at the close of his present term in March of this year, public attention was again turned to Horace Chilton as his logical successor. Chilton saw his opportunity and was not slow to accept it. Then he broke the set precedents of the state by going before the people in a town-to-town canvass, stating his political views and giving his reasons for them, and asking for the support of the people, stating that he wanted to feel that he was the choice the people of the state if he was elected. It was a trying time for office seekers for the strongest feeling existed on both sides of the silver question, but Chilton took a stand firmly as the friend of the white metal and expressed his willingness to stand firmly as the friend of the white metal and expressed his willingness to abide by the decision of the people, suffering defeat, if need be, on his convictions, which he felt the people should understand. While firm ip his convictions, his respectful consideration of the views of others won him the friendship of those who were his political enemies. County after county instructed for him, and early in the campaign he had sufficient instructions to insure his election. His campaign was not only a success for Chilton, but it was the best and most direct expression the people of the state have given on the silver question, for in every case the instructions for him were coupled with a resolution favoring his

views on silver.

He has won his way to the senate without He has won his way to the senate without any organized or united opposition, and will doubtless be a prominent man in the future legislation of the country. He is yet a young man, being only about forty-one years of age, but a life of close study has given him a broad and well-rounded mind. He could not be called a decidedly brilliant man, and does not impress any one with any desire for unusual notretate. any desire for unusual notoriety or promi-nence in public affairs, but he is a deep thinker, a close reasoner and will always be a safe representative of the interests of

DISPATCHES TO THURSTON. It Is Said Mr. Young Brought Some

from Honolaln San Francisco, January 13.—G. H. Young, who arrived on the steamer Australian from Honolulu, says it was generally underod among the passengers Hatch's mission concerning the cable was merely a blind. The real purpose was to convey to Minister Thurston, at Washingconvey to Minister Thurston, at wasning-ton, some important dispatches that the ministry was afraid to entrust to the mail. There are unmistakable signs of an impending revolt in the islands, says Mr. Young, and the provisional government is seriously alarmed. It is be-lieved the dispatches to Thurston are in the rature of a request that a United States war vessel be sent to Honelulu

Mr. Hatch, in an interview today, states Mr. Hatch, in an interview today, states that the object of his visit is to see what aid America will give in maintaining a cabinet in Honolulu. He refused to admit that there existed any immediate danger of revolution in the island and declined to say anything about the nature of the dispatches he had from Minister Thurston. He however thought the conspiracy re-He, however, thought the conspiracy re-cently discovered amounted to nothing, and, although there are no war vessels at the island, he did not fear an uprising.

OVER IN ALABAMA.

They Are Already Shaping Things for Hext Year's Campaign.

DISCUSSING A SUCCESSOR FOR PUGH

It Promises to Be an Interesting Fight. Clark, Jones, Oates and Tompkins Thought to Be in the Race.

Montgomery, Ala., January 13.—(Special.) Rumblings of the state campaign of 1896 are being already heard in the distance. The state press is busy discussing the probabilities. A successor to United States Senator Pugh, a successor to Governor Oates, a new state treasurer, auditor and commissioner of agriculture are to be chosen. It being only one term that the other state officers will have served by that time, they will, in all probability, be re-

The senatorial fight promises to be the contest of contests. It is certain to be one of the most interesting held for years in this state. Already, Governor Oates and Colonel H. C. Tompkins, of this city, have announced for the honor. There appears to be little doubt but that Congressman Clark will be in the race, and ex-Governor Jones's friends are urging him to enter. This is an exceedingly strong quartet—all men of ability and learning, and each possessed of a strong following. They all represent, however, precisely the same principles, all being disciples of the Cleveland school of democracy. If any of them land school of democracy. If any of them win the coveted seat, he will have to be the victor in three separate and distinct fights. First, he must win over the other three mentioned gentlemen, the united sup-port of the element of the democracy in Alabama that thinks as Mr. Cleveland does on the financial question. In the next place he must win over the bemetallists' favorite, whoever he may be. And lastly, he must defeat the populists' candi-date, which, if indications are not mis-

leading, will not be a difficult job.
Who the sliver democrat will be is a
proposition that is shrowded very much in
mystery at this time. If Joseph F. Johnmystery at this time. If Joseph F. Johnston, of Birmingham, would announce that he intended to be a candidate for the senatorship, it would be apt to settle the question, for he is the acknowledged leader of the silver democrats. Senator Pugh, it is believed, will not offer for re-election. He is advanced in years, and it is believed is tired of public life. Captain Johnston has been a candidate twice for the nomination for governor, and the majority of nation for governor, and the majority of the politicians think he would prefer to be Governor Johnston than be junior sain-tor from Alabama. As general of the free silver forces, he could do better service in the state in support of his principles than he could as candidate for the other

Favor Tennant Lomax. A very large number of the younger element of the free silver family in this part of the state are talking about send-ing a vigorous young democrat to Wash-ington in Senator Pugh's place. Most prominent of those mentioned is Hon. Ten nant Lomax, the solicitor of this county. He is not exceeding thirty-five, but he has made a fine record as a lawyer and as a scholar, and he is regarded as exceedingly sound on matters of political economy. His friends say they are determined to send him to Washington in 1896, and that, if he will not allow them to offer him for the senatorship, they will send him as their representative to the lower house of

congress.

Hon. A. D. Sayre, who represents this county in the state senate, who is the author of the Sayre election law, a nephew of Senator Morgan and one of the brightest and most popular young democrats in all the state, is also spoken of by the young democracy as Senator Pugh's successor. It is doubtful, if Captain Johnston asks for the governatorial nomination, that any

Another Baby Burned.

Montgomery, Ala., January 13.—(Special.)
A special from Tecumseh says: The little three-year-old child of Jasper Griggs, of this place, while playing alone in a room yesterday. Tell into the fire and ignited her clothing. Before assistance reached her, she had been fatally burned. She died beday, after twentyfour hours of interest today, after twenty-four hours of intense

THE ATLANTA COMMITTEE

Promised a Cordial Reception by the Montgomery Business Men. Montgomery, Ala., January 13,-(Special.) A large meeting of the Montgomery Com-mercial and Industrial Association will be held on Tuesday evening, the 15th instant. The purpose of the meeting is to receive Alabama's appropriating enough for a creditable exhibit at the Atlanta exposition bers of the legislature will be presented Gilbert has written Mayor suggesting that the committee be enlarged and that he should constitute himself s member of it. The mayor sends word that a committee, composed of such men as Messrs. E. L. Tyler, Jack Spalding, H. H. Cabaniss, E. P. Black, C. A. Collier, E. P. Chamberlin and T. B. Neal, will arrive at noon on Tuesday. The mayor ex-pects to come himself. The committee will pects to come himself. The committee will be cordially received by the business men f Montgomery, and every courtesy will shown them.

GADSDEN GOSSIP.

Liberal Freight Rates-Contribution for Nebraska Sufferers, Bitc.

Gadsden, Ala., January 13.—(Special.)-Gadsden now enjoys the best freight rate ver known in her history, and equal hose of Nashville, Birmingham and Chattanooga, Atlanta, Anniston, Rome, Dalton, and better than Huntsville and with five of the largest railroads in the south, our facilities are unsurpassed. The Alabama Great Southern has reduced the rates on facilities are unsurpassed. The Alabama Great Southern has reduced the rates on carloads of sugar from New Orleans to Gadsden, in barrels, 18c per hundred weight; on molasses, 20c per hundred weight; coffee, 28 and 25c per hundred weight; raw material and feed can be had here very cheap, and can be shipped

The Blount college, which was destroyed last week at Blountsville by fire, is to be rebuilt at once. Only five desks and the guns of the Cadets were saved. The school is now being taught in the high

school building.

The good people of Marshall county are donating corn to be sent to the Nebraska sufferers, and expect to send at least a carload. Albert G. Henry has already sent check for \$50.

a check for \$50.

At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Guntersville, the same directors and officers of the preceding year were re-elected. A dividend of 4 per cent vas declared, and the reserve fund greatly



They Said She Would Die But Hood's Sarsaparilla Proved Its

The following statement will be of interest to the many friends of Mr. Wright all over Alabama and Georgia. He was for ten years a locomotive engineer, and is now machinist for the Coosa Manufacturing Co.:

he Coosa Manufacturing Co.:
"I know the good there is in Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it has been proved in the case of my wife. In the summer of 1892, she was taken ill with malarial fever, which the physicians suc-ceeded in breaking up. But then followed a se-vere illness like dropsy. She seemed to be growing worse every day, and our friends said She Would Surely Die.

I was induced to have her take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which was followed by the best results She has now taken eight bottles and has used Hood's sure light bottles and has used six boxes of Hood's Pills, and is in perfect Hood's sure Cures health, as well and hearty as ever. We thank God for such a valuable medicine as Hood's

Barsaparilla." H. A. WRIGHT, Piedmont, Ala Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, bilousness indigestion, sick beadache. 25a.

largest buildings were left out. Work will be commenced next week on the following buildings, contractors being here now from the north making bids for same: The main building will be 130 feet wide by 500 feet long, consisting of three sixteen-foot stories and one ten-foot basement. The cotton warehouse will be in fire-proof compartments, and will be 400x150 feet. These buildings will take 4,000,000 pressed brick, which contract has been awarded to the Howard Pressed Brick Company, of Chattanooga, and 2,000,000 feet of lumber, part of which has been awarded to the Kyle Lumber Company, of Gadsden. Also 150 tenement houses, of four to five rooms each; a water reservoir, to hold 5,000,000 gallons of water; a boiler house and engine rooms, about 100x200 feet, with smokestack twenty-five feet square at base and 250 feet high, which will take 1,1000,000 brick, besides numerous and sundry smaller buildings. Also, water dam, water mains, a systern of sewerage, schoolhouses and churches.

TO MANUFACTURE STEEL.

Birmingham Rolling Mill Company to Erect a Steel Mill.

Birmingham, Ala., Tanuary 13.—(Special.) The manufacture of steel from iron made in this district will begin here in a short time, for it has been definitely decided that two for it has been definitely decided that two mills will be built here as soon as possible. A meeting of the stockholders of the Birmingham Rolling Mill Company was held a few days ago and then it was agreed upon to increase the capital stock from \$50,000 to \$550,000 and erect a steel mill. Machinery for this plant has been contracted for in Pittsoufg and will be shipped at the earnest possible diffy. possible day.

possible day.

Yesterday morning the Bessemer Land
and Improvement Company closed a deal
for the steel plant at Fort Payne, which
will be torn down and moved to Bessemer.
Work upon this will begin in about two weeks. The question of the manufacture of steel in this district has been agitated for several years, but this is the first move in that direction.

TENNESSEE'S CONTEST.

An Agreement Reached to Vote on the Joint Resolution.
Nashville, Tenn., January 13.—(Special.)—

Nashville, Tenn., January 13.—(Special.)— An agreement has been reached under the terms of which a vote will be taken in the house late tomorrow afternoon on the senate joint resolution to postpone open-ing the returns in the governor's election. There will be speeches during the day by Messrs, Huil, Bean, Casselberry, Jones and Thompson on the democratic side, and by Messrs. Stone, Kiber, Long, Howser, Smith and Baker on the republican side. That the resolution will be concurred in is a foregone conclusion. The bill providing for a method of procedure will be passed as n as possib

It is probable that Speaker Pillow, of the house, will appoint the judiciary com-mittee tomorrow and that the contest bill will pass the second reading and be re-

All the committees in each house will be announced not later than Tuesday.

The republican members are now endering to secure an increase in the num oring to secure an increase in the number of the committee of investigation, provided for in the contest bill, from twelve to twen-ty-four or thirty and have suggested that republicans and democrats have equal representation on the committee. It is probable that the committee will consist of about ble that the committee will consist of about twenty-four members and that it will divide into four or six sections in order that the work of investigating the charges of fraud in various counties may be hastened. fraud in various counties may be hastened. The democrats will challenge the returns in about fifteen counties, named in the address of the democratic committee. The republicans will challenge Fayette, Lauderdale, Shelby and several other counties. It is hoped that the contest law will be passed this week. Then the returns will be contested the several the contest law and the contest law will be passed the several the contest law and the contest law will be passed the several the contest law and the contest law will be passed the contest law will be passed the contest law and the contest law will be passed the contest law and the contest law will be passed the contest law wi be opened, the challenges made and the legislature will take a recess for a month pending the investigation by the commit-

NORTH CAROLINA'S SENATORS.

Saturday Night's Caucus of the Republicans-Talk with Aspirants. Raleigh, N. C., January 13.—(Special.)— Interest in the senatorial fight here is now more intense than ever. The fight has nar-rowed down by the withdrawal of Mott from it and by the consolidation of other forces, so that on one side of Jeter C. Pritchard, backed by Mott, and on the other side, A. Chatton, chairman of the party, backed by Ewart, Dockery, Bower

The result of the caucus of the republicans last night was unquestionably a draw. Both sides expressed themselves as satisfied wits its results. The Pritchard people want to force the fighting.

The Candidates Interviewed.

Your correspondent this morning interviewed both Pritchard and Holton. There are fifty-nine republicans in the Caucus-Pritchard said:
"I will have forty votes on the first bal-

"I will have forty votes on the first ballot at the caucus tomorrow night, and after the first ballot, three more will come to me. I figure that Holton has only twenty votes. Warren Carver, a new aspirant for the place, has three votes, but these will be cast for me. If I had been nominated Saturday night he would have seconded the nomination. Boyd will get five votes. Walser one, of Holton's supporters, said to one of my friends that if I were selected they would bolt the caucus. I have not heard that Mott is about to enter the race nor do I believe it. I do not know was declared, and the reserve fund greatly increased.

William Norris, who was recently arrest ed in DeKaib county on a charge of making counterfeit money, has been released on his own recognizance. He is ninety-three years old, and, being unable to secure bondsmen, and as confinement would soon kill him at his age, he was released on his own recognizance.

The large sawmill of the Kyle Lumber Company, this city, has received the contract for a large silce of the lumber to be used in the \$600,000 cotton factory, and the mills have resumed operation. All the logging camps up and down Coosa river have also been started, giving employment to some two hundred men.

In the hurry of sending out the special this week concerning the mammoth cotten factory to be erected here, some of the the race nor do I believe it. I do not know what Dockstry's strength is. I regard my election as a certainty. I could have been nominated Saturday night, but my people

ANY \$7.00 CALF

DOUBLE SOLE OR

FOR THIS WEEK

Sale of Ladies' \$4.00 and \$5.00 Shoes for \$3.00 Still Going on at



Footcoverers to All Mankind, 27 Whitehall Street.

243 DECATUR ST.,

WILL SELL YOU STANDARD BRANDS OF COAL AT REDUCE PRICES. OUR YARDS ARE FULL OF THE BEST COALS ON THE MARKET. PROMPT DELIYERY; FULL MEASUREMENT.

felt any fear of losing it since then. At the caucus Saturday night there was a fight for immediate action by Pritchard. We fought this and a vote, and a vote was never reached. Warren Carver's three votes are a balance of power. My forces votes are a balance of power. An observation are well drilled. I regard the caucus last night as a drawn battle. He is holding the key to the situation and wants to get the place himself. Mott has dropped out and joined Pritchard's forces. He has only two votes. If James E. Boyd holds his forces on a deadlock he will be formidable."
Pritchard's supporters assert that Holton and his backers are promising all sorts of offices, from whisky gauger to member of the cabinet, to get votes. The Holton

men want the caucus delayed so that the six republicans, now contesting for seats, can get all these pledges to Holton. The Holton men called the caucus of Saturday night a snap caucus.
Dr. Mott was seen and denies that he is going back into the race. He says he has twelve votes.
Ewart was also seen and emphatically night a snap caucus.

denied that he was to support Pritchard. He said that he was not out of the race and that he was supporting no one and was in no combination.

This Worries Butler.

A strange bit of news was gathered to-night. This is that at tomorrow night's caucus the question of a long term will be sprung. This has stirred the Marion But-ler men and the latter say they will make war upon the republican faction which springs this matter or attempts to take the long term from Butler, whose property this plan has always been regarded. This means that the Holton and Ewart people, who are regarded as the straightouts, will try to put in a republican for the long term and may center on James E. Boyd, who is an avowed aspirant for the long

If the threat of bringing up the long term matter is carried out, it means the bigges political row on record in North Carolina, and it always means that Pritchard will surely be elected. It is an open secret that Butler does not like the way things are going on and may call a halt.

They Decide to Restore Organization in Every Department.

ad, Pa., January 13.-The meeting of the steel workers of Homestead today was attended by about 800 men, a few of meeting unanimously decided to endeavo to restore organization in every department of the Carnegie steel works, as it existed prior to the big strike of 1892. A public meeting will be held next Sunday, to be follow ed by private meetings of the old lodges which are to be given another lease o life by the Amalgamated Association

ron and Steel Workers. The bad weather today had no effect or the enthusiasm. There was a labor meetin held and for the first time the men connected with that movement have talked organiza-tion in public. The gathering was composed of old men who have not been in the mill or old men who have not been in the mines the strike—old men who are working there now, new men who helped to break the strike, and at least one Pinkerton guard. Roscoe Conner, one of the Pinkerton guards who participated in the battle of July 6th. P. J. Fagan presided over the meeting.

President Garland, of the Amalgamated Association, made an address of an hour's duration. He urged the necessity for the duration. He urged the necessity for the workers of this country to help themselves by organization. Mr. Garland was followed by Hugh O'Donnell, chairman of the fa-mous advisory board of 1892. His reception was evidence of his continued popularity. He spoke for twenty minutes in a general way, without advising the men to positive

A vote was then taken regarding reorgan-ization. It was decided to go ahead. Amid in-tense excitement Hugh Ross, one of the old employes, took the floor and cautioned on amployee, took the hoof and tauthouse temperance in what they did. It is stated that the tharters of all the old lodges in existence at the time of the strike had been called in. The men were told that those who desired membership should make application privately. The meeting was remarkable for the enthusiasm of those present.

FIRE AT JACKSONVILLE.

Property of Ferry Companies and Railroads Burn.

Jacksonville, Fla., January 13.—Fire, at 3 o'clock this morning, destroyed at South Jacksonville Ferry Company's slip and shed, ferry boat Ravenswood, ny's slip and shed, ferry boat Ravenswood, four flat cars, one locomotive, flat cars loaded with lumber and shingles, wharf and warehouse of Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Indian River railroad, and also burned a lighter loaded with shingles; a grocery store was consumed with its entire stock. Loss, \$40,000; insurance insignificant in amount.

Barnesville, O. January 13.—The most destructive fire that ever visited this place broke out at 11:30 o'clock Saturday night. At that hour M. T. Ward's notion store, situated in the heart of the city, was discovered to be on fire. The fire department was immediately called out and responded promptly, but great delay was caused in fighting the fire by the water freezing in the hose. The flames spread with lightning-like rapidity, and it seemed for a while that the whole town was doomed to destruction. Telegrams were hastily sent to Cambridge and Wheeling for aid, but before the engines could be got on the cars, the lack of water here demonstrated that their presence here could avail nothing, and the Barnesville, O. January 13 .- The most de

order was countermanded. By skillful ma-agement, however, the fire was confined to the block where it originated, which, with the exception of the big Bradfield Brother fireproof building, was entirely destroyed. The following business houses are loss: the exception of the big Bradfield Brother fireproof building, was entirely destreys. The following business houses are losen: J. W. Judkins, boot and shoe store; R. Y. Gunnings, harness and saddle store; M. T. Ward's notion store: R. M. Patterson, recery store; McKeever & Stevenson, jewing type of the store; M. T. Store; John Hill, millingry store and dwelling house; Louis Meyer's restaurant and dwelling house; Louis Meye covered by insurance.

Machine Shops Burn.

Manchester, Conn., January 13.-At i machine shops at Cheney Bros. silk mila at South Manchester. Its origin is u-known. The machine shop and drying as engine rooms were gutted. Loss estimate at \$75,000, fully covered by insurance.

Loss at Bradford, Pa.

Bradford, Pa., January 13.—This morning at 5:45 o'clock this city was visited by a very destructive fire, which started in the Shehan, at No. 99 Mechanic street. A blis-Shehan, at No. 99 Mechanic street. A blirard was blowing and the weather was intensely fold. The firemen were greatly handleapped in fighting the fiames. Miss Mary Callahan leapped from the second story of the Shehan house and escaped with a broken ankle and arm. Mary Dorine had a similar experience, barring the broken bones. Mrs. McQuiston, residing every muched down status to a similar experience, barring the broken bones. Mrs. McQuiston, residing over Smith's grocery, rushed down stairs to Main street with her clothing on fre. The flames were quickly put out and she recovered. Robert Sico half his hands and feet so badly frozen that he is in a serious condition. For a time the business portion of the town was threatened with destruction. dition. For a time the business portion of the town was threatened with destruction but good work confined the blaze to se section of a. The loss will reach \$15.00; two-thirds insured. Among the heavist losers are Smith Bros., grocers, \$16.00; Rothstein & Lipman, jeweiers, \$15.000; Rousbam, building, \$10,000; D. F. Rosenbert, building, \$12,000; Nusbam & Stranbergs, grocers, \$20,000.

SEWELL SEEMS TO BE THE MAX The Joint Caucus in New Jersey Will Select for Senator.
Trenton, N. J., January 13.—The join

caucus for United States senator, it expected, will be held to and the common belief is that Genera William J. Sewell, of Camden, will is ceive the nomination on the second, if se the first ballot. His friends claim for his fifty-one out of seventy votes, and cred his only antagonist, Franklin Murphy, Essex, with fifteen votes, the other for to be scattering. The Murphy streagth given as follows: Senator Bradley, of Momouth; Senator Ketcham, and Assembly man Olcott; B. Skinner; Harrison; Smill Duncan and Mock of Essex; Assembly Briskie and Vorhees, of Bergen; Dr McAndrew and Blackshaw, of Hudson, Smith of Warren. The four votes of Uni county are in doubt, and these it is t may go for Sewell. Every hotel room:
the city has been engaged. General Sewill hold forth at the Trenton house, as
Mr. Murphy at the Windsor. Excitn times are anticipated.

REFORMS IN ARMENIA Contemplated by the Sultan-What

London, January 13.—The Daily correspondent in Constantinople says that it is rumored that the porte is considering administrative reforms to be introduced is Armenia. Among these reforms would be the recruiting of the gendarmes from the Christian as well as the Musselms population, the appointment of a Musselms. ulation, the appointment of a Muse man governor for the first three-year and a Christian governor for all sub-terms, which would be five year These reforms would be introduced the provinces concerned in the recent management. In general, the reform plan a scribed by The News correspondent has the same outlines as the one laid before the porte early in last month.

GEORGIA PRESS PERSONALS.

Pike County Journal: Hon. John F. Red-Pike County Journal: Hon. John F. Helding, of Barnesville, was in Zebulon last Monday. Colonel Redding was one of the most prominent members in the fast seem of the general assembly. He introduced the election law and was the author of the best features of that important legislation. It speaks louder than words in his praise and the whole of Georgia should rise and thank him.

Sparta Ishmaelite: They say that Humphreys, of Brooks, who hadn't any thing good to say of the state troop during the last session of the legislatura called loudly for their help during the last unpleasantness in his county. That is always the key with spigot-saving, burst leging the search of the same statement.

Cleveland Progress: Who is there amonate us that is not glad of Miss Ellen Dortch's appointment as assistant state linarias. Miss Dortch, if any one, deserved recognition, and was led to expect it, and ware glad and congratulate her upon as appointment.

Sparta Ishmaelite: Govern has appointed Miss Ellen J. Dortch as sistant state librarian. It is a good pointment. She will be a faithful and capetent official. NO MORE C

in Aldermanic Tic

THE LIQUOR LICE

And the Antis Say Was That The Change

Macon, Ga., Janua face of the action special meeting la retail liquor licens less be no more tiskets in Macon ers," those who Anti-Good Govern very sore over th that the Good G promised that ther there should be the laws. Last N ernment Club orga electing six alder whatever municipi whatever munity—a opposed to what "ring." a certain Anti-Good Government among the n men. A strong fit organizations to registered voters. Antis had about registration, yet, Antis nominated a "compromise," wi to have been the Club aldermen liquor license for leged compromise opposition and Government Club Government Club throughout the to reorganize w wage a lively fig municipial electi compromise then

They The retail liquo city council for it tax from \$100 to tax from \$100 to ready taken out the council has the license \$50, an legal test of the foot per license we nue of from \$4,0 increase may ca go out of busine unable to pa use of a k that the salarie year 1894. The governing salar January, 1894, re "Be it ordained in the city of the city of the city of the city of the particle of the

Stock The regular holders of the be held at the on Thursday, I a. m. for the a. m. for the several directo be passed free the meeting Freturning from 14th and 15th, scrip to conduct anything of imbeyond the el directors.

Person Mr. James Si

Mr. James Sagent of the quarters in Say Miss Kate I vanish after Bertha Willing Miss Sallie d Miss Maude Miss Kate M Wade, in Bla Miss Montinhas been th Flanders, has Miss Leslie in Augusta, h Miss Nellie guest of Miss Miss Jennie Americus. Miss Kathri a young lady mirers in Maevening of Jarof Macon. A attend the m Dr. and Miresiding in torage street Miss House occupy the Bibb superirow.

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qualified solicitor Marcus V week. Notwit

depressio enterpris clared g ness and Company of 70 per dend pai months'

Savanna Georgia Will lea 12 o'clooday. A Will be the tra Norther

12 WHITEHALL

DOUBL

for \$3.00

kind.

AT REDUCED COALS ON THE

ed. By skillful mar entirély destroye houses are losen d shoe store; R. M saddle store; M. T M. Patterson, gre & Stevenson, jewel-don, drug store; Kin-store; John Hill, mil-ng house; Louis Mey-eiling house. The fire een caused by natural ated at \$100,000; partly

January 13.—At I as discovered in the mey Bros.' silk mills. Its origin is unshop and drying and ited. Loss estimated i by insurance. ford, Pa.

ary 13.—This morning city was visited by a which started in the the weather was inremen were greatly ing the flames. Missed from the second ouse and escaped with mi. Mary Dorine had t out and she recov-his hands and feet is in a serious con-business portion of aed with destruction ed the blaze to 0; D. F. Rosen

uary 13.-The j tates senator, it is of Camden, will re-on the second, if not riends claim for him ty votes, and credit Franklin Murphy, otes, the other for Murphy strength tor Bradley, of Mos nam, and Assembly er; Harrison; Smith sex; Assemb of Bergen; Dr haw, of Hudson, of Bergen; Drain haw, of Hudson, and four votes of Union of these it is thought every hotel room in ged. General Sewell Trenton house, and Windsor. Exciting

ARMENIA he Sultan-What

i.—The Daily News tantinople says that porte is considering to be introduced in e reforms would be gendarmes from as the Muse tment of a Mussel first three-year term for for all subsequen or for all subsection for five years each be introduced in all d in the recent man he reform plan de correspondent has

PERSONALS.

Hon. John F. Redvas in Zebulon last ing was one of the rs in the tast session bly. He introduced as the author of the apportant legislation.

They say that, who hadn't any the state troops of the legislature.

ho is there amona-miss Ellen Dortch's nt state ill-rarian, deserved recogni-expect it, and we late her upon her

NO MORE COMPROMISE

an Aldermanic Ticket Likely to Be Put Within Only Fifty Yards of the Door Several Small Manufactories to Locate Opening of the Hotels in St. Augustine, Out in Macon.

THE LIQUOR LICENSE HAS BEEN RAISED

And the Antis Say That the Agreement Was That There Should Be No Change in the Laws.

Macon, Ga., January 13 .- (Special.)-In the face of the action of the city council at its special meeting last night in raising the retail liquor icense \$50, there will doubtretail liquor iicense \$50, there will doubt-less be no more compromise aldermanic tiskets in Macon soon. The "compromis-ers," those who really represented the Anti-Good Government Club, are feeling-very sore over the increase. They claim that the Good Government Club people promised that there would be no change in the then existing whisky laws, but that there should be only an enforcement the the laws. Last November the Good Gov-ernment Club organized for the purpose of electing six aldermen who would correct electing six aldermen who would correct whatever municipial abuses might exist in this community—aldermen who would be opposed to what has long been called the "ring," a certain mythical institution. An Anti-Good Government Club was organized and among the members were the liquor men. A strong fight was made by the two organizations to obtain a majority of the registered voters. It was said that the Antis had about 200 the advantage in the registration, yet, notwithstanding this, the Antis nominated no ticket, but agreed to a "compromise," which is claimed, in effect, to have been that the Good Government Club aldermen would not increase the liquor license for 1895. Based on this alleged compromise, the Antis withdrew all opposition and the ticket of the Good Government Club was elected. The Good Government Club organization will continue throughout the year and the antis expect to reorganize with renewed forces, and wage a lively fight next December in the municipial elections. There will be no They Don't Like It."

The retail liquor men are kicking at the city council for increasing the liquor license tax from \$100 to \$150. Some who had already taken out a license at \$100 claim that the council has no right to now increase the license \$50, and they speak of making a legal test of the matter. The increase of \$50 per license will bring an additional revenue of from \$4,000 to \$45,000 to the city. The increase may cause some liquor dealers to go out of business, as they claim they are unable to pay \$50. There is no use of a kick, because is seems that the salaries were fixed only for the year 1894. The caption of the ordinance governing salaries, which was passed in January, 1894, reads as follows:

"Be it ordained by the mayor and council of the city of Macon, and it is hereby ordained by authority of the same, that the following shall be the amounts appropriated for the payment of salaries and for other purposes hereafter stated for the year 1894."

Stockholders' Meeting.

Stockholders' Meeting. The regular annual meeting of stock-holders of the Southwestern railroad will be held at the company's office in this city on Thursday, February 14th, at 11 o'clock, a. m. for the election of a president and several directors. The stockholders will be passed free over the road coming to the meeting February 13th and 14th and returning from the meeting on February 14th and 15th, on presenting their stock scrip to conductors. It is not thought that anything of importance will be transacted beyond the election of a president and directors.

Personal and Social.

Personal and Social.

Mr. James Shaw, the popular passenger agent of the Central road, with headquarters in Savannah, is in Macon today. Miss Kate Bussy has returned to Savannah after a delightful visit to Miss Bertha Willingham.

Miss Sallie Cohen, of Athens, is visiting Miss Maude Hardeman.

Miss Kate Martin is visiting Miss Pearl. Wade, in Blakely.

Miss Montine Sanders, of Gainesville, who has been the guest of Mrs. Plerpont Flanders, has gone to Americus.

Miss Leslie Lyon, who has been visiting in Augusta, has returned to Macon.

Miss Nellie Head, of Forsyth, is the guest of Miss Lila Cabaniss.

Miss Jenile Hollis has returned to Americus.

Miss Kathrine Louise Dent, of Eufaula

Americus.

Miss Kathrine Louise Dent, of Eufaula, a young lady who has many friends and admirers in Macon, will be wedded on the evening of January 23d to Mr. George Hurt, of Macon. A number of Macon people will attend the marriage.

Dr. and Mrs. Howard J. Williams are residing in their beautiful new house on Orange street.

Mrs. Houser will remove to Atlanta and occupy the Ballard house.

e street.
Houser will remove to Atlanta and the Ballard house, superior court will convene tomor-

row. Judge Griggs has not yet rendered his in the murder case of the state vs. Allen.

The preliminary trial of ex-Postmaster
Ab Holt, of Valdosta, may occur tomorrow.

Newsy Notes.

The Melville-Baldwin Theatrical Company passed through Macon today en route to Montgomery, where they play tomorrow night

Montgomery, where they play tomorrow night.

The Grand Opera Company has gone to Montgomery, after playing to poor houses the past week in Macon, on account of the rain and cold weather.

"The Mikado," by amateurs, will be given at the Academy of Music hext Thursday and Friday evenings.

"Obligation and Blessings" was the subject of the very interesting address delivered this afternoon at the young men's meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association by Mr. Charles R. Nesbit. That Ladies' Auxiliary Society will meet to morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock to complete arrangements for the New Year's reception. The ladies have arranged for a supper for 600 people.

Macon's Nebraska provision car will leave for Atlanta Monday night.

The Morris-Morris wedding this afternoon was a brilliant affair. There were a large number of guests present, some of whom came from other cities. An elegant repast

THE GUARDS' SPONSOR.

Dawson's Company Elects One-Ter-

rell Superior Court, Etc.

Dawson, Ga., January 13.—(Special.)—The
Dawson Guards' recent prize drill and the election by the company of a sponsor was a most enjoyable occasion. Sergeant Lee C. Hoyl won the medal in the prize drill, and Miss Meta Baldwin, the charming young daughter of Mr. William Baldwin, received the highest vote cast for sponsor and thus will take her place among the other fair favorites, and well wishers of

awson's military company.

The adjourned term of the Terrell supe rior court will convene on Tuesday for the purpose of trying several important criminal cases, in which Judge Griggs is disqualified by reason of his formerly being solloiter. solicitor general, and also to try such civil business as may be agreed on by the par-ties at interest. It is understood that Hon. Marcus W. Beck, the newly elected judge of the Flint circuit, will preside here next

Notwithstanding the general financia ness and the Dawson Compress and Storage Company has recently declared a dividend of 70 per cent, this being the second divi-dend paid by this company within a few months' time. The Dawson Investment Company has proved a profitable enterprise also to its stockholders.

Savannah's Car.

Savannah's Car.
Savannah's car, Ga., January 12.—(Special.)—
Savannah's car of provisions to join the Georgia train to the Nebraska sufferers will leave the city tomorrow morning at 12 o'clock and will arrive in Atlanta Tuesday. About \$400 was collected and there will be a full car of provisions to join the train being gotton up by ex-Governor Northern to leave on January 18th.

FROZE TO DEATH

of His House.

Found by One of His Servants Lying in the Road in front of His House-Was a Promising Young Man.

Harlem, Ga., January 13 .- (Special.) -Our town was shocked this morning when it was reported that one of our young men, Mr. Guy Hardin, had frozen to death during the night. He spent yesterday in Augusta attending to business, and after night started for home in a wagon, against the protest of friends, and was frozen to death within fifty yards of his own door.

appears that on reaching home he alighted from his wagon and attempted to the cold that he fell in the road in front of his house and there remained until found by a servant early this morning. Mr. Hardin was a young man of promising business instincts and a recent graduate of an Atlanta business college. His sad and sudden death is much regretted by a number of friends.

AUGUSTA'S OFFICERS.

Result of the Election by the City Council Saturday Night.

Augusta, Ga., January 13.—(Special.)—The triennial election of city officers was held by the city council last night. Only three important changes were made. Mr. M. P. Carroll defeated Mr. W. T. Davidson for city attorney, and Mr. John M. Hays was defeated for keeper of the city cemetery by Mr. J. H. Bredenberg. Mr. S. A. Hemphill was elected cemetery brickmason, in place of George Denning.

At the police election today, the only change was that Sergeant John Danish was reduced to the ranks, and J. H. Williams was promoted to sergeant.

Jabez Wiggins, the convicted murderer who will be counted among the dead today four weeks, for the first time since the commission of his crime, broke down to day. When the jailer visited his cell this morning, to give him his breakfast, he found the negro lying face downwards on his pallet, weeping and sighing bitterly. He was crying, and seemed at last to realize the gravity of his offense and the awful, but just and deserving, punishment he is to receive.

Jahez has commenced to prepare for the end, and he will devote the remaining twenty-seven days on earth which are allotted to him in trying to make peace with his Maker before he is suddenly ushered into His august presence.

CITIZENS' CLUB TO MEET

And Put Out a Ticket for Aldermen in Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., January 13.—(Special.)— The Citizens' Club will hold a meeting to-morrow night for the purpose of putting forth its aldermanic ticket for candidates to run with Mr. Herman Myers, its candidate for mayor. Though the ticket will not be announced till then, it was made up at a caucus held last night and on reliable authority is given as follows: Colonel William Garrard, Dr. L. A. Falligant, Captair Henry Kolshern, Captain Thomas Screven, Messrs. H. H. Bacon, George A. Hudson, Charles A. Lamotte, Harry Willink, J. J. Carrolan, E. C. Gleason, George W. Tied-man and W. J. Watson. The ticket is considered a strong one and in many points. as popular as the one which has been put forward by the Duncan faction. The fight will undoubtedly be a very close one and there will be a good deal of scratching

OVERTURNED THE LAMP.

A Negro Woman Burns to Death in Savannah, Ga., January 13.-Phoebe Hardgrave, an old negress ninety-five years of age, was burned to death early this morning in her room. She overturned an old lamp some time before retiring and thought the fire to have been put out. Some of it must have been left smoldering in her cotton mattress, as there was no other fire in the room when her bed was found in flames at 2 o'clock this morning. Her head, face and body were badly burned. She was a county pensioner and was at one time a family servant in the family of Judge D. A. O'Byrne, of this city.

RAIDED A BLIND TIGER. Columbus Officers Make a Good Haul.

A Fire. Columbus, Ga., January 13.—(Special.)— The police raided tonight a blind tiger run by a negro named Dave Williams. He and the entire outfit were captured and

landed in the lockup.

T. A. Cantrell's store and entire stock of goods were burned tonight—a total loss.

The stock was valued at about \$1,500. Cantrell is very unfortunate, this being the third time he has been burned out in the last two or three years.

Locating at Tifton.

Tifton, Ga., January 13.—(Special.)—The party of northerners and westerners already mentioned arrived Friday, and they started in for business immediately. There has already bought places near here, in a section of county called Little Pennsylvania, and some at another place called Little Ohio. Tifton is undoubtedly the center of a large scope of territory that is attracting a great deal of attention, both north and west. Of all prospecting parties that arrive here, a large per cent buy land, and prepare to become fixtures. They send word back of the salubrity of our climate and wonderful fertility of the soil, which never fails to bring another delegation.

A Telfair Farmer. McRae, Ga., January 13.—(Special.)—Mr.
J. C. Boney, of China Hill, is one of Tel-fair's most stirring farmers. He recently killed six hogs, weighing from two hundred and nine pounds to three hundred and sixty-nine. Previous to that time, he killed twenty head which averaged well. He still has a large number to kill. These hogs were fattened on groundpeas, chufas, pumpkins, field peas and sweet potatoes which he raised on his farm, and, consequently, the cost has been trifling. Besides this, he has raised corn, oats, hay, syrup, potatoes, etc., in abundance; not only enough to supply home purposes, but to sell. This shows what can be done here by proper management. It is worse than folly to go to the west to buy, when we have such abundant means of supplying ourselves from our own farms.

Baxley on a Boom

Baxley, Ga., January 13.—(Special.)—Bax-ley is certainly on a boom. Two large hotels have been built within the last twelve months, and several handsome residences besides. A new drug store, now occupied by Dr. S. W. Johnson, has just-been erected, and Mr. J. Q. Ketterer has large crowd of hands at work building a storehouse on the corner of Comas street, opposite the warehouse.

Milner, Ga., January 12.—(Special.)—Milner's election for mayor and council yesterday resulted as follows: For mayor, S. H. Hale; councilmen, W. M. Rice, H. I. Lindsay, L. Holmes, J. S. Berry and A. M. Speer.

MR GUY HARDEN, OF COLUMBIA COUNTY A TALK WITH AN OLD RESIDENT

About the Benefits of Making What W Need, Instead of Sending Elsewhere for It-The Rifles' New Captain.

Athens, Ga., January 13.—(Special.)—The determination of several small industries to locate in Athens caused an interesting interview with Mr. Thomas Balley as to the field for such enterprises in Athens and other southern cities. Mr. Balley has been in the manufacturing business thirty-eight years and has made a success of his business. He has made a study of several

lines of business.

He says that the southern people do not realize what they are missing when they persist in buying all their supplies north Instead of manufacturing them at home.

Mr. Bailey instanced the work he is now
in to prove his statement. He manufactures wheelbarrows, store trucks, singletrees, and the like. These articles are not man-ufactured to amount to anything in the south and yet they are always in demand. On account of the freights that have to be paid from northern points on shipments to this state, the south can well compete

Mr. Bailey had an order for one thousan wheelbarrows from a firm in St. Louis, and a firm in Baltimore wished to place in his hands an order for two hundred thousand dozen singletrees. He couldn't accept this last order on account of the capacity It is hope is to see the south manufacture

these articles for herself.

The Athens Foundry. The Athens foundry and machine works losed down yesterday afternoon for several weeks. It will start up again soon in its regular line of work. There is a rumor to the effect that a party of gentlemen are at work organizing a company to take charge of this foundry, but this is denied by the management

Mr. J. F. McGowan, who was elected captain of the Clarke Rifles, could not accept the position. The Rifles have chosen Mr. W. F. Dorsey, the popular furniture dealer, as their new captain, and will perfect the organization of the company Monday night. Will Entertain Them.

A committee of prominent citizens will neet the Seaboard Air-Line officials on meet the Seaboard Air-Line officials on their arrival in Athens tomorrow and will their arrival in Athens tollorrow and winese that they have a royal good time during their stay here. It is rymored that their visit in some respects means the settling of the project of building a road to Cartersville to connect with the East and West

Five small negro boys were shooting birds riday afternoon near the Georgia, Carolina Five smail negot to the friday afternoon near the Georgia, Carolina and Northern road inside the city limits. One discharge went wide of the mark and peppered shot into the cook at Mr. T. P. Oliver's house. Mr. Oliver caught the boys, tied them all together and brought them to police headquarters.

An Approaching Marriage. Next Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Maria Hodgson, on Dougherty street, will occur the marriage of her daughter, Miss Annie Hodgson, to Mr. Arthur C. Cox. The wedding vill be a quiet home affair, no invitations having been issued.

John Saxon, convicted of the murder of his father-in-law, J. N. Dillard, near Sandy Cross, Oglethorpe county, last June, and sentenced to life imprisonment, has been dusted a new trial by Judge Seaborn Reess. Saxon's attorney, Judge George C. Thomas, of this city, will carry the case to the supreme court and ask a ruling from that tribunal.

Dissolved Copartnership, The boot and shoe firm of E. I. Smith & Co. was dissolved yesterday by mutual consent, Mr. G. E. Lucas selling his interest to Mp. Smith. Mr. Lucas will still remain at the establishment, however.

Newsy Notes. Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Campbell, who have een ill for the past week, have fully reovered.

Mayor W. D. O'Farrell and Mr. R. K.
Reaves left today for Washington, D. C.,
on important business.
Mrs. Minerva Gilleland is ill at her home
on Jackson street.

Messrs. W. H. Bailey and O. C. Gibson,
recently elected constables here, have qualified as to their bonds, and have received
their commissions.

Mr. Myer Stern leaves for the west in a
few days.

Mr. Myer Stern reaves to few days.
Mr. J. T. Anderson has returned from a visit to Buford, Ga.
Miss May Comer, after a pleasant visit to friends here, has returned to her home at Comer. Ga.

at Comer, Ga.

Mrs. E. H. Dorsey, of Watkinsville, is visiting relatives in the city.
Captain W. A. McDowell has returned from a visit to the Gate City.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Charbonnier have returned from a visit to relatives at Chester-

Judge Howell Cobb is visiting friends in Milledgeville.

Miss Myrtis Jarrell, of Oglethorpe county, is visiting relatives in Athens.

Miss Norma Marks entertained a number of friends at her elegant home with a progressive euchre party Thursday evening.

Misses Mary Harris Brumby, Annie Brumby, Lizzle Barrow and Mary Erwin are spending several days with friends at the Barrow plantation in Oglethorpe county.

Cards are out announcing the engagement of Miss Minnie Morris, a charming young lady of this city, to Dr. I. M. Schwab, of

Savannah.
Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Rowland entertained a number of their friends at their home on Broad street. It was a "conundrum tea" given complimentary to Miss Marie Whitehead, of Waynesboro. There were present Misses Marie Whitehead, of Waynesboro; Marie Barrett, of Augusta; Annie Crawford and Mattie Hunnicutt; Messrs. W. M. Rowland, C. L. Rowland, B. F. Hardeman and C. P. Willcox, Jr.

L. Rowland, B. F. Hardeman and C. P. Willox, Jr.
The week of prayer observed by the churches of Athens closed today with an address by Rev. W. A. Chastain, pastor of the Christian church.
Mr. Joe Handrup, of this city, was taken suddenly ill this morning and his condition is quite serious.

SHOT THE OLD MAN DOWN. Cowardly Murder of a Farmer Near Columbus. O.

Columbus, O., January 13.—A most cow-ardly and atroclous murder was committed near Dublin, ten miles north of here, about 7 o'clock last night, the victim being James Jameson, a well-to-do farmer, aged eighty years. While Mr. Jamison was at supper with his family, a loud rap came on the rear door, and Mr. Jamison unswered. When he opened the door he was confronted by two masked men, who covered him with revolvers and demanded his money. The old gentleman thrust his hands into his probate and draw forth-response to the second of pockets and drew forth some coins, part of which dropped on the floor. About this time the farm hand and another man mem-ber of the family came forward and one of the robbers covered them with his revolve and ordered frem to retire. Almost at the and ordered trem to retire. Almost at the same time there was a report and Mr. Jamison fell to the Dr dead with a bullet in his head. Then the outlaws hastily went through his pockets, securing about B. Just as they had finished seaming him, a colored man, who was stationed on the outside of the house, gave a signal and the murderers hastily departed without searching the house. They came in the direction of this city. The police have a good description of the two men who were in the house.

Washington, January 13.—Travel from the north to Florida has become very heavy. The regular New York and Florida special short line limited, over the Southern railway tonight was followed by a second section carrying, among its passengers, two hundred and fifty extra help to the Jackson-wille and St. Augustine hotels.

Palatka and Other Places.

A GRAND CIRCUIT OF THE RESORTS

Visitors from the North Arriving in Large Crowds-Some of the Most Prominent Who Have Arrived.

Jacksonville, Fla., January 13.-(Special.) Next Wednesday will be marked by the opening of the Hotel Ponce de Leon and the San Marco hotel in St. Augustine and that of the Putnam house in Palatka, and then every hotel in Florida of any size or important will be receiving guests and the winter season will be "on" in all its glory. The grand circuit of the palace hotels in Floriville at either the Windsor or the St. John's; a run of two hours up the St. Johns river to Magnolia Springs, dinner at the Magnolia hotel and a return to Jacksonville over the Jacksonville, Tam-pa and Key West railway; then a fresh start for the east coast re-

sorts in the morning, tarrying as long as inclination dictates at the Ponce de Leon, the San Marco, the Alcazar, the Magnolia, the Florida house, the Cordova or the St. George hotel-all in St. Augustine; at least a day at the Ormond at Ormond-on-the-Halifax; another stop at Rock Ledge, where the Hotel Indian River or the Plaza will extend its hospitality; a stop over at Sano, where the ancient Hotel du Nil, in Cairo, has been reproduced on a high bluff on the Eau Gallie river, or at the Fort Pierce hotel in the town of that name, on the banks of the beautiful Indian river; a day at the AI Fresco in Jensen, in order to see the pineapple plantations in that section; a week in the Lake Worth country, at the Hotel Royal Poinciana, of course; then a journey northward to Enterprise, where the Brock house shelters its scores of giltedged sportsmen from the north with their wives and daughters and sons; a day at the new and unique hotel in De Land. The College Arms, built by Stetson, the millionaire hatter, of Philadelphia; a day at the Seminole in Winter Park; another at the Tropical in Kissimmee. a weel at the superb Tampa Bay hotel in Old Tam at the superb Tampa Bay hotel in Old Tam-pa; and thence short stops at the Hotel Punta Gorda in Punta Gorda or at the various resorts along the Orange Belt rail-way on the west coast, at the Putnam house in Palatka, and a windup in Jackhouse in Palatka, and a windup in Jacksonville again. All this will take at least five weeks; but nobody can get an adequate ddea of winter in Florida as a whole without a visit to all these resorts. Too many tourists take a look at Jacksonville, a peep at St. Augustine and a squint at Tampa and then fancy that they "know it

Along the American Riviera.

General Floyd King, a prominent resident of New York, and Mr. J. T. Moylam, of Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C., who have been at the Royal Poinciana at Palm Beach for a week or two, took a trip down to Bay Biscayne a few days ago in the schooner yacht Flora Pierce, which they charted for the purpose. At Lemon City, so they report, they saw very little of the effects of the late freeze, for the tomato and other plants all appeared to be flourishing, and they had fine ripe tomatoes on the table at every meal.

Mr. Pierre Lorillard's palatial houseboat Caiman, with its accompanying stable-boat, launches, rowboats, etc., after a fortnight spent at the Houlover, the canal between the lower Hillsborough and the upper Indian rivers, put in at Titusville last, Monday on its way down to Jupiter Inlet. On board the Caiman are Mr. Lorillard himself and a lively party of ladies and gentlemen and children, all supplied with every known device for the catching of fish and the bringing down of game. The Caiman is the finest, largest and the most luxuriously furnished houseboat in American waters. She was built at Wilmington, Del., in 1891, and is about 120 feet long, with a beam twenty-six and a half feet.

Congressman C. A. Swanson and his bride, formerly Miss Elizabeth Dean Lyons, one

half feet.
Congressman C. A. Swanson and his bride, formerly Miss Elizabeth Dean Lyons, one of the belies of Atlanta, Ga., spent their honeymoon recently at the Royal Poinciana, but are now at their new home in Washington, D. C.

On the West Coast.

One of the most interesting of the winter visitors now in Orlando, but on his way to the Tampa Bay hotel, in Tampa, is General Alexander J. Perry, of Washington, D. C. General Perry is not a stranger in Tampa, or in Florida for that matter, for in the early days of her statehood he was prominently identified with the Indian campaign. At one time he was in command of the line of ports and other fortifications established across the peninsula from Tamestablished acr

of the line of ports and other fortifications established across the peninsula from Tampa to the east coast and including Forts Meade, Clinch, Bassinger, Kissimmee, Arbuckle, Dunn, Capron and Pierce. He is perfectly familiar with all the old landmarks in this region, and holds in warm personal remembrance the frontiersmen of this region.

W. C. Olds, of Cleveland, O., and A. G. Post, of Kent, in the same state, have just returned from a five days' outing on the Crystal river, where they had fine luck with rod and reel. They both achieved the capture of a tarpon, which one act crowns the glory of a fisherman's prowess. Mr. Post's "silver king" tipped the beam at 117 pounds, while that of Mr. Olds weighed, '128 pounds, Besides these they 'landed about 300 sheepshead, red snapper, sea trout and black bass, the largest of the latter weighing six pounds, or twice as big as they grow in the Buckeye State.

ITEMS FROM SOUTH CAROLINA. A New Publication-A Sportsman Ac

cidentally Shot, Etc. Columbia, S. C., January 13.—(Special.)— The Carolina Planter is the name of the new publication, the first issue of which has appeared at Florence, S. C. W. D. Woods is the editor and R. C. Starr publisher. Both are experienced newsp men. The Planter is devoted exclusively to

men. The Planter is devoted exclusively to agriculture.

At Whitmire, Newberry county, two days ago, John Payne, a well-to-de white farmer, was accidentally shot and killed by his nephew, John Dean. After a turkey hunt Payne was getting in his buggy, when the gun of Dean, who was on the ground, was discharged. The load entered Payne's side immediately above the hip.

Deputy Marshal Roark last week arrested W. H. Summey, formerly postmaster of Goodwin, Perkins county, on the charge of forging and passing a pay warrant belonging to Joseph Morton. The warrant was sworn out by Inspector Peer at Asheville, N. C. An order will be secured from United States Circuit Judge Brawley

at Asheville, N. C. An order will be secured from United States Circuit Judge Brawley transferring the case to North Carolina. The Greenville Mountaineer states on "undoubted authority" that the days of Governor John Gary Evans's bachelorhood Governor John Gary Evans's bachelorhood are numbered. The interior of the executive mansion, it declares, has been thoroughly overhauled and when the governor takes possession he will be attended by "Mrs. Evans." It has been current for months that the governor contemplated committing matromony immediately after his inauguration, but The Greenville Mountaineer is the first paper to speak of the event fit ascemingly authoritative way.

Miss Lizzte Grant, who holds a scholarship from Oconec county in the Winthrop Training school in this city, died at the Columbia hospital.

Cold in South Carolina.

Cold in South Carolina. A cold wave equal in severity to the one two weeks ago commenced last night at Laurens, S. C. The thermometer figured around zero this morning. There was but little rise today, though it is bright and

clear. The temperature is falling to-night.

Peedee river at Cheraw reached thirty-four feet, eight inches on Friday, but began falling that night. Very little dam-age has been done, however, because very

ATHENS INDUSTRIES. WINTER IN FLORIDA A. K. HAVVKES MANUFACTURING OPTICIAN.

All the latest inventions in SPEC TACLE AND EYEGLASS FRAMES, enses reset in your old frames. Our repair department is equipped with

No charge for straightening fra mes. ESTABLISHED 1870.

TIT IS NOT NECESSARY

our doors to accomplish the "mark down," Our custom of reducing prices as low as anybody this season of the year is so well known that an extra

"unheard of cut prices," "competition knocked out," etc., etc., nor to close

vantages of the garment. Latest style Clothing, Hats and Furnishings STEWART OLE ALLAWAY

ing from 10 per cent to 50 per cent, a ccording to the advantages or disad-

26 Whitehall St.

this season of the year.

This morning the cold wave struck
Cheraw and the thermometer went down
to 12 degrees. The indications are that it will be several degrees colder in the morn-At 8 o'clock this morning, in Colu

the thermometer at the weather bureau registered 10 degrees colder than in eight years. The mean today was 19. At 8 o'clock tonight the mercury stands at 26, and the official prediction is that it will fall ten degrees during the night. AID FOR DESTITUTE MINERS.

Governor McKinley Asks for Food

and Clothing. Columbus, O., January 13 .- Governor Mc-Columbus, O., January B.—Governor ac Kinley received a telegram tonight from Chairman Coultrap, of the relief committee at Nelsonville, urging that supplies be sent to Shawnee and Glouster at once, as well as to Nelsonville. Immediately the gover-nor sent Mayor Bleet, of Cleveland, the

"There is much suffering for provisions and clothing among the miners of the Hocking valley and Sunday Creek valley, of this state. It is of such a character that I feel constrained to call when you to help an state. It is of such a character that I feet constrained to call upon you to help us. The carload of supplies sent last week has been already exhausted. Columbus will send a carload today and Cincinnati will commence contributions tomorrow. Contributions can be either money, provisions or clothing. Can Cleveland be ready to ship supplies by Wednesday or otherwise contribute as it may deem best by the

contribute as it may deem best by that time? I will later indicate to what points the shipments should be made."

The carload of provisions that was to leave here this morning was not sent, but will go forward tomorrow morning.

A Horrible Picture. A Horrible Picture.

A gentleman who resides in the Hocking Valley, and is familiar with the condition of the miners there, was here today. He says the miners have been in destitute circumstances for some time, and commatter was reported to the officials of the United Mine Workers, but they practically ignored the matter, prohably because they. ignored the matter, probably because they did not comprehend the real truth. When they falled to take action, the miners themselves appointed committees, who for the last two months have been going quietly about the country soliciting aid, which they claimed was for Hocking Valley railroad men who lost their situations by reason of the strike on that road last reason of the strike on that road dast summer. This, the gentleman claimed, was done in order that the public might not know that the miners were in impoverish-ed circumstances. He said he had heard it charged that the United Mine Workers had been advised of the matter, but he doubted the truth of this. So far as known, they have not attempted to do anything for the sufferers. He further says the destitution in the Sunday Creek valley completely overshadows that in the Hocking Valley, or in and about Nelsonville, where the first appeal came from. He came from. He

thinks the destitution will have to be cared for until spring at least.

A newspaper man, who has just arrived from the scene, says the destitution is wide-spread, and that no writer could draw a picture horrible enough to do the matter justice. It is impossible to conceive how the people live, and that it is a disgrace to the state of Ohio, which will not soon be blurted out. In view of this fact, he thinks it is well the real conditions can-not be presented to the public. When he asked the miners how they would guard against such circumstances in the future, they almost invariably answered that they

would work more and strike less.

The well-to-do citizens in the impoverish ed district charge that much of the suffer-ing there can be traced to the drinking habit. Many of the miners in prosperous times seem to have no other desire than to frequent saloons and get drunk. The better class admit this is true in a great many instances, but the wives and children of such men-who are the sufferers now-are not responsible for this condition. But, while these charges are made, those making them proclaim that this is not a time to inquire after cause. The effect alone must be considered,

Situation at Haverbill. Haverhill, Mass., January 13.—The labor situation assued a new phase today by the vote of the different unions to hold joint meetings of cutters, lasters and bot-tomers in order to form some new plan for advancing the strikers' interest. All' feel that very little has been done as yet and they want to win a victory by com-bining. This effort will be pushed with all the force that can be employed. Several ministers in the city referred to the trouministers in the city reference to the troubles today and stated that the situation was grave. The real estate owners are beginning to be alarmed and trade is beginning to feel the pinch. There must be a great deal of suffering if the strike is exclosured for a month. prolonged for a month.

Their Trollies Off.

Brooklyn, January 13.—That the Brooklyn trolley lines will be tied up is now cer-tain, but just exactly when is the question. From what can be learned from the men and the few leaders seen, the tie-up will, in all probability, take place tomorrow morning at 6 o'clock. The president of the road refused everything asked by the men and they are very determined to tie up

Thrown Out of Employment. Braddock, Pa., January 13.—By the breaking of the billet shears in Bloom's steel works yesterday, 2,000 men were thrown out of work. The shears cut billets 8x8 in siz and is a very costly piece of machinery.

Destitution in Newfoundland. St. John's. N. F., January 13.—The officers of the mail steamer, Virginia Lake, which arrived here today, report intense destitution along the northern coast of Newfoundland. The steamer recently carried 500 barrels of flour to the north, for distribution among the needy families, but as

Catarrh, Ulcers,

Genito-Urinary Diseases, specific and DR. THOMPSON, Specialist,

Consultation free. Hours 9 to 5, 7 to 8. this amount is totally inadequate to meet the widespread starvation existing there, the government will dispatch her again to-morrow with another supply, this being the last chance for sending relief to the inhabitants of those ports until next April.

To Close the Shops. Connellsville, Pa., January 13.—Yester-day's orders were received from the maneral manager's office of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to close the company's shops at this place until February ist. The cause for this seems to be a general curtailment of expenses all along the line. Five hun-

dred men are affected by the order. LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Comments on the Financial Situation. Editor Constitution—The work assigned to me at Rome takes me on a large range

to me at Rome takes me on a large range for observation. Nothing is more apparent in all places than the fact of a money famine and the equally evident fact that our people have the power to remove it, in their own hands. But that power, it is quite evident, while being here and there used, is far from being exhtusted.

I confess to little hope of relief from financial legislation. Indeed, except for purposes of borrowing, what good is likely to come of it is not plain to me. If we had free coimage of silver, and \$500,000,000 were thus added to our circulate, it would not directly help us at all. The south doesn't mine an ounce of silver ore. If the Carlisle bill phases, what additional currency will that furnish the people who have made, or are making, nothing to give for it? We must give something in exchange for mon-

that furnish the people who have made, or are making, nothing to give for it? We must give something in exchange for money, for fall to get it.

Two courses have created the money famine in the south. The first of these is the drainage from this section of money to pay the pensions of the old soldiers. There is no prospect of relief from this course, or of any abatement of the debt. Wage earners and property holders die, but where is there ever a tradition about the death of a pension holder! Few of these immortals live in the south and into their capacious pockets the treasury pours \$100,000,000 every year. The drainage from this course has been relatively drying up the south for the past twenty years, and the deficiency in our circulation increases.

In addition to this course of money scarcity, we have the further fact that our people have been going west or north for everything from a steam engine to a pin, from a pound of lead to a hogshead of meat, from a yard of cambric to a full dry goods assortment. We have all the material facilities for manufacturing that the other sections have—water power to run every wheel and spindle running on the continent; the raw material to supply at lower cost here than elsewhere the hemands of manufacturing; natural resources of soil to ralse all the grain, and hay, and stock, and butter

and spinite running on the continent; the raw material to supply at lower cost here than elsewhere the hemands of manufacturing; natural resources of soil to raise all the grain, and hay, and stock, and butter that our millions consume; and yet we seem to prefer getting their things at the hands of others to making them at hime.

The time was when the cotton crop of Georgia alone brought from \$5,000,000 to \$60,000,000 a year; and it was possible to go out of our section for anything, and at the same time to leave enough to steadily increase the money in circulation among us. But cotton can't provide against an overdraft under the present order of things, when we import into the south more than we export. If the draw pipe of a reservoir of many hundred million gallons capacity is larger than the inflowing stream, the water failure is only a question of time. The same kind of facts meets us in the currency matter. However much money a people may have, if their expenses are greater than their profits, they approach bankruptcy all the time.

But there is a reaction at work. The hard times are forcing the people to make what they consume. Less and less are we going west for lard and meat and grain. The "hog and hominy" slogan is being heard everywhere; and Georgia is actually beginning to send meat to Chicago! When our farms all become able to feed their owners, then the old time prosperity is at hand. It is of like importance to manufacture at home the thousands of articles we use on our farms and in our homes. It is coming: I do not think it. Utopian to believe the near future will see us manufacturing all the cotton we raise, and making all the butter and cheese that we need and then the outflow being less than the inflow, there will be circulation enough to moye all the wheels of industry.

and cheese that we need and then the outflow being less than the inflow, there will be
circulation enough to move all the wheels
of industry.

I find signs of this in many sections, Stock
farms, grass raising, fruit culture, variety
works, various forms of industry are becoming feeders to the financial stream running
through the land. Let. our people begin
others. We have our extrication in our own
hands, and the wide-awake press of the
south ought to preach the gospel of material
salvation, to the hungry and the poor.

It is not wise to rely for help except
upon ourselves. Starting new industries,
manufacturing our own products, raising on
the farm all we consume, our people will
not only create wealth very rapidly, but
they will retain it., All they need-for the
medium of trade can thus be easily provided
Money kept moving turns the wheels of a
thousand industries. The same pulses of the
Chattahoochee that move the wheels at
Columbia, might first move many in our
neighborhood.

WALKER LEWIS.

Savannah, Ga., Janusary 12.—(Special.)—Judge Speer has granted an order postponing the hearing in the receivership matter of the Electric and Savannah Street railway, which was to have been heard in Augusta January 18th, and it will be heard in Savannah when the United Stries court meets here in February. The railway people say the plan of reorganization is about completed and they hope to be able to put it through by the new date set for the hearing.

for the hearing.

A. Burglar Caught.

Columbia, S. C. January 13.—(Special.)—
For some time past the town of Newberry has been troubled with the depredations of a daring gang of burglars. Five hundred dollars' worth of goods were stalen from two stores. Five negroes were secretly arrested on suspicion, but the evidence was slight. Friday might ira Washington, a negro ex-convict, was arrested at Goldville, Laurens county, with a quantity of the goods in his possession. Washington has made a confession, implicating the negroes already in jail.

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PAGES

ATLANTA, GA., January 14, 1895.

What Cotton Mills Do.

A number of southern bankers in reply to a circular letter sent out by The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record give glowing accounts of what cotton mills have done in their section.

These bankers say that cotton mills are building up their towns, making business better, and giving the farmers more profitable home markets. The reports from every northern state show that the mills pay good dividends. Mr. George W. Parrott mentions an Atlanta mill which has paid an average dividend of 15 per cent per annum for the past ten years; Colonel R. F. Maddox says that he believes the business is more profitable than any other at the present time and Mr. W. S. Witham thinks that a well-managed mill with a fair working capital will net from 25 to 35 per cent. He knows of one which earned 46 per cent net in 1891, the year he was interested in its show

The nice things the bankers say about cotton mills in the south would fill a small volume.

Too Much of This.

Ex-Governor Waite, of Colorado, shows bad taste and bad temper in giving his coming lecture on the president such a title as "Who Is Our Fat Friend?"

It is true that Governor Waite says that he does not attack Mr. Cleveland's personality, but only his tyrannical acts as the lecturer sees them. This explanation is hardly sufficient. The title of the lecture, which, by the way, will be delivered in Washington, as well as in other cities, is insulting, and is proba bly so intended. Mr. Cleveland's weight and personal appearance are matters that concern himself alone. It is nobody's business whether a public man is fat or lean, whether he is handsome or ugly. If he is the right man in the right place it matters not whether he is as big as Daniel Lambert or as thin as the living skeleton.

A man who has been elected by a majority of the American people to the highest office in their gift is entitled to respectful treatment. Those who differ cuss his official conduct in parliamentary language, without lapsing into coarse ridicule and abuse. If Governor Waite goes about the country jeering at the president as "our fat friend," it goes without saying that Mr. Cleveland will have very much the best of it.

Newspaper Terrorism.

In his testimony before the banking and currency committee, Mr. William P. St. John, president of the Mercantile National bank of New York, declared that "public opinion, with respect to the silver question, is under a newspaper terrorism in New York."

This is not only true now, but has been true for a long time. There are but two editors in the metropolis that have not been bought, or bribed, or "persuaded," or "influenced" by the Wall street usurers and money sharks who are behind this movement to place the people's currency under the control of the banks. But public opinion in New York is more fortunate at this time than it has been since Mr. Charles A. Dana owing to circumstances over which he probably had no control, wheeled his Sun into line with the goldbugs and money sharks.

There are two newspapers in New York, both bearing every mark of prosperity, that discuss the silver question from the people's point of view. If their refusal to be subsidized has cost them any business, the loss has had no effect whatever on their opinions. In The Recorder and in The Press the public opinion of New York city finds her outlet so far as the silver question is concerned.

These newspapers are both devoted to the interests of the republican party, but the editor of each is a silver man first and a republican afterwards. The other dailles do not represent public opinion on the financial question, but the opinions of the most influential of their advertisers who, in turn, are dominated by the banks from which they are occasionally obliged to seek accommodations.

It is perfectly well known to such leaders as David B. Hill that the voters of New York, on a proper presentation of the question, would give an overwhelming majority in favor of the res toration of silver to its old place in our monetary system. Mr. Hill is in favor of the restoration of silver, as all genuine democrats are, and it will not be long before the issue will be presented to the voters of the country on its

The money power can silence the big gues of journalism in the metropolis but, fortunately for the people, it can go no further than it has gone with its selfish schemes of pretended currency reform. Neither in the present congress nor the next will the Wall street usurers and money sharks be able to carry out their designs. Before the country has made many more such sacrifices as the Wall street usurers demand, the people will be aroused on the silver question, and when they are once aroused, they will have their way.

The Banks and the Treasury.

Mr. W. P. Mitchell, a prominent banker of Chattanooga, and a gentleman of large intelligence and experience, supplements his recent letter to The Journal of Commerce with one to The Springfield Republican, in which he most vigorously protests against the tactics of the New York banks in hoarding their gold and sending their customers to the subtreasury, instead of com ing to the aid of the government.

Mr. Mitchell points out that if the banks had pursued a different course, that is to say, if they had supplied the demand for gold from their own vaults, after the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, the situation would have materially improved by this time This is true, of course. The banks could have put an end to the drain on the treasury a year ago without any trouble whatever.

Mr. Mitchell's letter is so intelligent and so sound in the fundamental principles it lays down that we are curious to know whether he really believes that the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act was the aim and end of the New York banks in precipitating the panic of 1893. As a matter of fact, that was only one step in their programme. They have not only sent their customers to the treasury for gold for export, but they have drawn on the treasury reserve to the extent of more than \$25,000,000 merely for the purpose of getting the gold and hoarding it.

They raided the treasury in 1893 because they wanted the Sherman law repealed, and because they wanted more oonds as a safe investment for their idle funds. They are raiding the treasury now because they want more bonds and because they hope to force the retirement of the currency based on the credit of the government in order to supply its place with a currency based on the credit of the banking corpora tions, and wholly in their centrol. That is the scheme in a nutshell, and it is at least curious that Mr. Mitchell seems to be in ignorance concerning it.

Let it be observed that we are not criticising the banks for venturing upon this scheme. We leave that to those who belong to the banking fraternity The banks can force bonds and raid the treasury, but they no longer have the power to carry out any currency scheme that does not provide for silver as a part of the standard money of the coun-

That fact is already settled.

Freaks of Justice.

The Boston Herald tells the story of a man in a neighboring city who had cruelly beaten a four-months-old baby, and who was dismissed by a judge upon his promise not to repeat his offense. In another city near Boston a man who had tied a tin bucket to a dog's tail was fined \$25.

It is difficult to understand this sort of justice. A dog is not entitled to more protection than an infant, and yet these Massachusetts judges would appear to give the preference to the dog.

It would be a good idea in some states to have a Lexow committee to investigate the competency, integrity and methods of the judiciary, from the highdown to the justices of the

A Literary Success.

When Austin Bidwell swindled the Bank of England out of \$5,000,000 we put him down as the biggest thief of the age. But later developments show that we

did the man possibly a great injustice. It is true that Bidwell wanted money but he also had literary aspirations. He wanted to get before the public as a writer and make a living by his pen. In this he was disappointed. There seemed to be no demand for his work. So he went to England, executed some skillful forgeries, and, in this way, bed the Bank of England of \$5,000. 000. Then he disappeared, and it seemed that the earth had swallowed him up. At last he was caught and sentence ed to prison for life. He served twenty years of his sentence, and, through the

enorts of his sister, was then released. Now, comes the literary part of this business. Bidwell, finding that his name was familiar to the public, wrote the story of his life and syndicated it. A number of big dailles are now running it as a serial, and its author has made

a snug sum out of it. The forger tells all about his youthful ways, the books he read and his amuse ments. His parents tried to make him read "Fox's Book of Martyrs," "Baxter's Saints' Rest" and "Josephus," but he revolted and secretly devoured "Jack "The Pirate Chief" and the Rover," "Ned Buntline's Own." Leaving school, he entered a commercial house where he learned something of the methods of Wall street. Later, he turned up in London, where he planned the greates forgery of the century, carried it through and then fell into the hands of justice He conceals nothing, and his descrip tion of his mental torture when he en tered his prison expecting to remain there all his life is so harrowing that no young man can read it without resolving that he will never yield to any temptation that will bring him under

the ban of the law. It will strike most people that Bid well has paid too high a price for his literary success, but his idea was to "get there," and he is in the swim. If he writes, lectures or goes on the stage he can count on the patronage of the public. Nor is his case a solitary exception. Our people have a remarkable craze for no toriety. Let a person once become notorious, and the publishers will pay him well for his stuff, even though he

may be utterly infamous. And it will sell, too, and go over the country like wildfire. If Colonel Breckinridge would write a novel and call it "A Fallen Star," or "Siren and Sinner." or some thing similar, the book would have

Of course, there will always be succossful writers who will win the high est prizes of literature by sheer merit alone, but, in these days, there are many others whose pens will bring them wealth simply because they have be come notorious through their adventures, their crimes, their foolhardy deeds or their brainy scoundrelism. There is too much of this sort of literature be fore the public, but there seems to be no way to check the flood.

Judge Lynch in Connecticut.

The good people of Berlin, Conn., are in a fair way to disgrace themselves by adopting the lawless methods

of the barbarous south. It seems that the other day Miss Carrie Bennett, a pretty young heiress, was attacked by a negro in the suburbs, and she was only saved from a felonious assault by the approach of a wagon The negro was captured and identified. and The New York Recorder's advices state that there was talk last Friday night of lynching him.

If the people of Berlin want to lynch for an attempted assault, what would they do if he had actually carried out his flendish purpose? They are a law-abiding people, and they have been taught to hold lynching in horror. but an exceptional case has stirred their blood and caused their wrath to boil

The average white man, north and south, may talk very calmly about the supreme duty of maintaining the law. when he hears of a rape case hundreds of miles away, but when the case occurs in his own neighborhood, and involves a pure and refined woman-perhaps one of his friends or a relative-he forgets his philosophy and remembers only that he is a man.

The talk of these Connecticut people makes it plain that if the negro who attacked Miss Bennett had accomplished his purpose they would have lynched and, as it is, they are more than half inclined to lynch him now, and may yet do it. In their "holier-than-thou" moods they may affect to abhor the wild justice of Texas, but when their blood is up they seem to think that the Texas way is a very good way in an excep-

tional case. We do not propose to uphold lynching nor apologize for it, but we feel that it is unjust to speak of it as a sectional crime, confined to the south, when, in point of fact, it is an American crime. just as likely to occur in New England as in the far south, when the provocation and the conditions are the same.

We have received from Mr. Alfred B Shepperson his little volume of "Cotton Facts," edition of 1894. This is the handiest and completest compilation of facts relating to cotton that reaches the public These facts cover everything of interes relating to the south's great staple. It price is 75 cents, and is published by Al fred B. Shepperson, cotton exchange building, New York city.

It would pay to Lexow congress

The Washington Post is afraid that Mr never edited The Baltimore Sun.

It is said that Mr. Kohlsaat will shortly consolidate The New York World and The St. Louis Republic.

Franklin MacVeagh, the new Illinois senator, says he is for silver. Maybe he is playing the Vorhees game.

"If my dear Catchings" and Professor Wilson have concluded to rest on their oars, the jig is about up. It is a sign that Mr. Cleveland is tired of expecting congress to do anything. Otherwise these limber-legged cuckoos would flit about through the timber trying to "arrange" matters.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

"I have a word of advice to give people who carry steel-rod umbrellas these wet days," said Washington Devereaux, the electrical expert in Philadelphia of the insurance companies, a few days ago. "They must keep a sharp lookout for arc lights while pushing their steel rods through the air. Of course this only applies when the current is on, and when it is if the umbrella rod comes in contact with the lamp as it readily could on a street like Eighth, for instance, there is a strong probability that the holder would be badly shocked, if not seriously injured."

Mrs. Amelie Rives-Chanler was a passenger on the steamship Teutonic or wednesday from Liverpool.

A correspondent of The New York writes: "The secretary of a society of de-scendants of cavaliers who fought for King Charles I writes from England that it has been ascertained that the mace which Oli-ver Cromwell ordered removed from the house of parliament was taken to Virginia or the Carolinas by or the Carolinas by a man who remained loyal to the crown. The secretary asks that the descendants of the cavallers who settled in the south make a diligent search of old letters or diaries of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries for references to the mace and other relics of the days of cavaliers and roundheds which were car-ried from England to Virginia. It is be-lieved that the mace may be in the possession of an American who might be disposed to send it home to England, where an annual exposition of relics of King Charles and Archbishop William Laud is made in All Hallow's church, Barking."

An English scriptural prophet figuring from the writings of Daniel, and the book of Revelations, gives the following as the coming "prophetic events" which will take place between January 1, 1896, and April, 1801, the date he has set for the end of the world. If the first is fulfilled you had better world. If the first is fulfilled you had better make arrangements to square accounts by All Fools' Day in the year last above named: Ascension of 14,000 living Chris-tians to heaven without dying on March 5, 1896. A soion of Napoleon will massacre 10,000 Christians between August 14, 1897, and January 25, 1901. Christ will descend to earth and the millennium begin the first week in April, 1901.

The Longest Words.

From The Student Below are the nine congest words in the English language at the present writing. Fubionstit "coralls!

Incomprehensibility. Philoprogenitiven Anthropophagenenarian Disproportionableness. JUST FROM GEORGIA.

A Song of Freeze. Oh, the country is a-snee An' the water pipes is freezin' Leastways, that's what we're readin'

An' I wish that we was lucky 'Nough to live in old Kentucky, Where they don't have water pipes Oh, the weather, it's a hummer

The happiest chap beneath the stars stripes; An' I wish that we was goin'

Where Kentucky stills is flowing An' they don't have water pipes!

Don't think the weather orter Leave a feller dry fer water; It's froze up all the rabbits an' the snipes; An' I wish that we was lucky 'Nough to live in old Kentucky,

Where they don't have water pipes! There is just snow enough in Georgia at his writing to make fat rabbits sell cents apiece.

Matrimony in the Mountains

Hurrah, dad! start up the still!"
"What's up. Jimmy?"
"Molly's run off with the revenue de-Atlanta is now one of the finest winter

resorts in the country. Coffee won't freeze here on a steam heater. Man He Was Looking For. Boy-Here comes one o' them new

Editor-Make out his bill ! We are freezing cheerfully enough in the sunny south. The weather takes the world just as it finds it.

To the Signal Service Man From my window I can see, You have taken the cold flag down; But you can't get a violet ode from me, With icicles hangin' rouh'.

The negro who killed a couple of citize in Augusta, Ga., has been found guilty after a long and fair trial. The race war journals of the north should make a note

Rough on the Tree. Native-This is the tree they hung Bill

Visitor-Too bad ! Native-Yes; knocked it out o' shape, an nain't bore any fruit since!

No Plumber's Bill for Him. The cold has frozen the stars And icicled heaven's brow; On cigars so fine, And he's smoking the water pipes now

The Mountain Sentinel, of Georgia, is published in a rich belt of country. When the editor wants a diamond pin he just ne out of the soil. And it require an extra large shirt-front to accoming the one he is wearing at present.

A Sunny South Item.

"Where in thunder are you going with that stove and all those overcoats?" "I am going, my friend, to spend the

There is a rumor to the effect that Mr. Kohlsaat—the Chicago editor—will spend the winter in Atlanta. As we have tre ently said, Atlanta is an excellent winte

Some of the Kentucky poets have con-ributed some tipsy gems to The Wine tributed some tipsy gems and Spirit Gazette.

Didn't Believe in Change. , you're up for hog stealing again,"

said the justice.

"Yes, suh, de same thing. Some er my
people want me ter go in de cattle business, but I always sticks ter it dat a man
is better off follerin' what he knows!"

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

The Lawrenceville News has this rhyme to the weather: "The weather's the curious kind o' thing-Take our recent spell— How whether the air was cold or hot The weather is always fell.

"To illustrate, this very day,
As we lean on the window sill,
We look for the town and see it not,
For the weather is falling still.

"Wouldn't you be glad this thing 'd stop This falling weather we say, And show old Sol's shining face And give us a working day?"

The editor of The Mountain Sentinel, published at Ellijay, says:

"Some of our esteemed fellow citizens will not subscribe for The Sentinel because they have a political prejudice against the editor. They will, nevertheless, sneak around and borrow their neighbor's paper and devour its contents with eager curiosity and then go off and cuss the editor. Such a man as this is so mean we are sorry for him."

The Cordele Sentinel has this ode to the one-dollar bill:

"How dear to my heart is this one-dollar bill; A pretter paper could never be made, I'm sure, of all paper e'er passed through

This lays the balance of it all in the Shade.
Oh, my! With delight it is driving me crazy;
The feelings that thrill me no language
may tell.

may tell.
Just look at the color; oh! ain't it a daisy?
This one-dollar bill that suits me so well.
This greenbok dollar! This new paper dollar! This one-dollar bill that suits me so

The Cordele Sentinel has this business

"If the managers of the Cotton States and International exposition expect to flave a large attendance from south Georgia they must give our sawmills a chance to furnish the lumber for the buildings. All will agree that this will be just and right."

The People's Tribune has this item "We saw a man who said he was a "bourbon," and he understood bourbonism, it meant 'changeth net.' He said that a long time ago his daddy told him that there were two things for him to 'line.' One was the democratic party and the other the Baptist church."

The Carroll County Times sounds this

"Hard times is upon us all
And worse is coming now;
If you will build your country up
Just follow up the plow." A middle Georgia editor has a horse for sale, and he advertises as follows: "The editor of this paper has a horse for sale. He, the horse, works well, is afraid of nothing but an empty feed trough and is getting used to that."

The Ellijay Courier is lively these days with bright paragraphs and news items QUEER THINGS IN GEORGIA.

For two weeks The Cordele Sentinel sanc-For two weeks The Cordele Sentinel sanctum has been guarded by the biggest little gun on record. It is of the old-fashloned fiint and steel style with a barrel two inches in diameter at the end and getting smaller on the inside till it is scarcely a quarter of an inch at the business end. The gun is the property of Mr. J. Vogel, superintendent of the barrel factory. He says that the gun was found in the heart of an oak tree several years ago, the tree having grown gradually until the gun was enveloped. It was evidently used in the early days of the country and was left setting against the tree. It will be put on exhibition at the Atlanta exposition this fall.

Very strange accidents occur some times. Last Sunday, while a lady of Dahlonega was drawing a bucket of water her hair became entangled in the chain. She en-

deavored to free herself but without success. There she was. Her husband absent, she Inere she was. Her husband absent, she had no knife or scissors and it was too painful to pull loose. In this condition she had to remain for some time until a person passed, when she cried for assistance and was relieved from her peculiar position.

The foreman of The Dahlonega Signal office has a little twelve-year-old girl who dreamed Sunday night that she was working in the printing office and set a stick and a half of type. Monday morning she was carried to the office and put to work and by 12 o'clock she had learned the boxes and set her stick and a half and is still improving. So much for dreams.

There is on exhibition in Lumpkin county a large and beautiful piece of gold in the shape of a legless duck. It was purchased from Seth Fitts, who found it while mining a few days ago on the Chestatee river, near Dahlonega.

At Lawrenceville, Mr. Steve Townley, At Lawrencoville, Mr. Steve Towns, while in conversation with a gentleman on the street amused himself by idly kicking out a hole in the ground. While thus engaged he kicked up some silver mosey. Now, pawing up the ground is his daily

TALK ABOUT CONGRESS.

Macon County Citizen: We fully agree with Speaker Crisp when he said that the present situation should not be permitted to remain long. A financial system which puts it in the power of any one to deplete the treasury of gold and to compel the gov-groment to increase interest bearing obli-gations by the issue of bonds, is vicious, and should be corrected as speedily as possible. No obstacles should hinder democratic congressmen from uniting on some legislation that will correct it as soon as possible.

Cochran Telegram: Talk, talk, talk! That's what congress amounts to—nothing but talk. Why there should be so much difficulty for men sent to the seat of government to legislate for the best interests of the whole country to perform their sworn duty when it stands plainly before them, is hard for the average mind to understand.

Jonesboro Enterprise: The death of the Verily, verily those Solons in congress to spurn the public interest and even cate a disregard equal to Commodore \{ \text{derbilt, who said: "The people be d-d!"}

Cuthbert Liberal: The present congress seems to be determined not to pass any bill looking to a reformation in our currency laws. Brunswick Times: Congress continues to show its incapacity to deal with the finan

cial question. SILVER IN GEORGIA.

Macon News: The conspirators who con nived at the demonstization of silver in the United States in 1873 must have fore-seen something of the fall in prices, shrink-age of Industries, hopeless position of the debtor class as values declined in adjusting themselves to the reduced quantity o money—a people electing their own presi-dent and legislature allowing it to ex-ist. If not done, however, they thought, England must cease to control the merce of the world and the power of don would have been transferred to New York. That men and women should be reduced to poverty who would have no conception of the cause of their wretchedness was as nothing in their eyes to the attainment of such an end.

Sparta Ishmaelite: It is not to the credit of the administration that the silver dollar passes at its face value. Cleveland and Carlisle have never let slip an opportunity to discredit it.

FOUND IN THE FURROWS.

Sparta Ishmselice. There are more home made provisions in Hancock than for years before. If cotton had brought a living price times here would be comparatively easy.

Augusta Chronicle: A merchant in Augusta has received for sale in Augusta this season 1,500 pounds of fresh pork sausage from a single farmer.

Franklin News: The farmer who has his barns and smokehouse full can face the future with confidence. And we are glad to know that a majority of Heard's farmers have raised their supplies and will live at home this year.

Sparta Ishmaelite: The Ishmaelite heard an intelligent farmer say not long since that there was never a better time than the present to make an independent, comforts ble living on the farm. Buena Vista Patriot: The Cleveland Pr.

gress urges the boys to stick to the farm, and says all over the country where they are sticking to their business the farmurges the boys to stick to the farm ers are getting on top. Raise all you con-sume on your own farm and have a small money crop. This is not the advice of the editor of The Progress, but that of a successful farmer who has money in his pocket and mules to sell.

RURAL LIFE IN GEORGIA

Blue Ridge Post: We are expecting wedding on the creek just as soon as the weather moderates. The fact is, we are going to get married ourself, if—but you see that little miserable "if" is always impeding the progress of a young bachelor in his matrimonial candidacy. We wish that little word had never been intro into the English language

Pike County Journal: Just before Christmas a young lady in west Pike was called upon by her affianced and when he had gone she missed one of her earrings. When he got home some of his folks found the lost jewel in his beard. Don't ask who it was, because it's nobody's business. who it was, because its nobody's dusiness. Sparta Ishmaelite: Ed McCook and Will Mackin tracked a 'possum to its den during the snow and dug it out. It was a whopper. It was bigger than the one Uncle Josh's dog was running that night when the ghost broke him up so badly.

When the ghost broke thin up so cauly.

Rochelle Solid South: Our clever friend,
Joe Mixon, of Abbeville, was in to see us
Tuesday. Mr. Mixon is our county jailer,
and if rumor is correct, he is striving to
cage one of the pretidest girls in this
section. George, stay at home; don't come
more than two or three times a week.

SOUTHERN NEWS NOTES.

In a defense of the Kentucky mountain people against recent attacks upon them, Mr. J. B. Marcum, as The Winchester Sun points out, calls attention to a characterstic of the mountain country that is mar velous. There are absolutely no thieves. In traveling over that section you will find In traveling over that section you will find no locks on the doors. A gentleman in Hindman has his meathouse on the main street of the town and never has had a lock upon the door. The first case of burglary that ever occurred in Floyd county took place last summer. Violations of the election and whisky laws are the chief offenses.

Captain'S. K. Fox, of Hartford, Ky., felt a stinging sensation in the calf of his right leg, and upon examination found the head of a needle barely visible through the skin. A sewing needle about one inch in length was extracted with considerable difficulty, it having caused the trouble. Captain Cox has no idea when or how the needle enteras no idea when or how the needle entered his body.

At Orlando, Fla., there is no longer any question about the powers of endurance of orange trees. They have survived the recent severe cold, which gave a temperature of 18 degrees above zero. All doubts of their not having lived through have been dispelled by the warm weather of the past two days. The dead leaves are falling rapidly, and in some instances new buds are appearing.

The Henderson, Ky., Journal reports a brief ceremony pronounced by Magistrate E. M. Johnson, of that city, as follows:
"We've met here to perform the sacred rites

of mat'mony. Join hands. Do you take man your lawf'ly husband? Take woman, be wife?—Dismissed."

The Price family, of Shelby county, Kentucky, at present consists of eight brothers, ranging from sixty to eighty-one years old. Five of them are citizens of Shelby county and three are residents of other

W. P. Neal, of Louisburg, N. C., whose safe was recently robbed of \$1.120, found \$1,057 in the possession of a colored boy, and the boy and his mother are in jail.

RURAL LIFE IN GEORGIA.

Dahlonega Nugget: The boys say Bill Woody had some of the best "licker" on election day that a candidate ever got hold of. It was old and oily and made a fellow think he weighed a ton after getting on the outside of about two good drinks of it. If Bill had hal about a sixty-gallon barrel of that article he would have been the sheriff beyond a doubt.

Calhoun Times: On last Sunday Deputy Sheriff Dave Johnson pronounced the solemn marriage rite which joined in wedlock Mr. Richard Culverson and Miss Ida Wood. This is an entirely new role for a deputy sheriff. And then, too, the groom was a citizen of Floyd county. Madison Advertiser: Judge J. A. Spell-

ings is the boss matrimonial ceremony per-former in his community. He fixes the bisiness up for all comers with pro and satisfaction and consequently a big run of business this season.

Jesup Sentinel: 'The "no-hog" men laids it across the "hog" men in last Saturday's town election, but they are taking it like little men. Most of them are orphans and never were used to much, anyhow.

WILL IT DO ANYTHING Can We Expect Better Financial Leg-

Editor Constitution-Will the next congress do any better than this one in the matter of financial legislation? Why should it? Six years ago President Harrison, a goldite, came into office with a republicar silver senate and a republican silve There was consequently great danger of free coinage bill going to Mr. Harrison. Then, as now, the house was more or less subject to white house influences, so that after much trouble and effort the administration defeated free coinage in the house with a bullion purchase bill. The senate promptly amended with a free coinage bill and the outcome in conference was the so-called Sherman act of 1890, which repealed the Bland-Allison act of 1878. The republican house ended its two-years term in 1891, leaving the "convadily makeshift". Then, as now, the house was more or less leaving the "cowardly makeshift" of 180 as the sole reminder of the financial policy of the republican party. Just before Mr. Harrison went out of office two years later he was about to issue bonds, as advised by Secretary Foster, and was only prevented from doing so by theurgent remonstrance of his friend, Mr. E. H. Nebeker, treasurer of the United States, who accompanied his protest with a threat of resignation. This

s the republican rec publican record. ears ago President Cleveland, Two years ago President Cleveland, a consistent goldite and bitter enemy to silver, just as was President Harrison, assumed office with a democratic silver house. Seeing at once the important part federal patronage might be made to play in behalf of any legislation desired by the administration, Mr. Cleveland immediately attacked the Sherman law and, uniting to a part of the democrats the most of the republicans, who voted for it, succeeded in having it repealed. He has, moreover, issued bonds to the par value of \$100,000,000, upon which the annual interest is \$5,000,000. This is the democratio-record.

record.

The republican party wiped out the Bland act and gave us the Sherman law. The democratic party repealed the Sherman law and left us nothing. Mr. Harrison, repub lican, was at first willing to issue bonds, but at the last moment thought better of it and didn't. Mr. Cieveland, democrat, was at first unwilling to issue bonds, but late on thought better of it and did—and will appear to be served.

confront a senate in which there are more republicans than democrats, and populate enough to throw the scales either way, and a house in which the republicans have more

a house in which the republicans have more than a two-thirds majority. The senate is for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver as standard money, without discrimination; how the house is on that or any other question nobody knows.

There has not been a session of congress since Mr. Hayes broke into the presidency when a free coinage bill could not have passed both houses, and every president from Hayes to Cleveland would have vetoed it. There must be a president whe favors independent bimetallism or a congress bimetallic by two-thirds in each house,

The first and the all-important question

The first and the all-important question is the question of primary money, in which, without exception, all debts are payable and all credit money is redeemable. Shall it be gold and silver, as it was for eighty years prior to 1873, or shall it be gold only as it is now? In the nature of the case there is no possibility of a compromisa. Both metals must be treated precisely alike at the minus—this is bimetallism—or there is no monetallism. There is no middle ground and can be none.

Compared with this great issue, the questions relating to credit money are insignificant, though important after the standard is fixed. Opinions differ widely in respect to this secondary money. Shall it be issued by the government, or by national banks, or by state banks, or by all? Shall it be full legal tender, limited legal tender or no legal tender? All these questions have divided the two great parties and will continue to divide them. Mr. Cleveland believes in the single gold standard and the retirement of the greenbacks; so did Mr. Harrison, his predecessor; so do Senators Vilas and Sherman, Gray and Morrill, Brice and the maintenance of the greenbacks are Senators Harris and Teiler, Jones and Jones, Vest and Cameron, Daniel and Dubols, and so on. The same divisions and alignments run through the house and the country. They cannot last always. Sooner or later the honest money men of the country the men who are as much opposed to or later the honest money men of the coun-try—the men who are as much opposed to a two-hundred-cent dollar as a fifty-cent dollar—will shape its financial regislation without any regard to party names or party alliance.

There are many republicans like Senater Dubois, who said the other day that he was Dubois, who said the other day that he was a silver man first and a republican afterwards, and thousands of democrats agree with the late Senator Vance, who, in a characteristic letter to a constituent, said that if the democratic party deserted its financial principles, "the majority would walk out of itself, leaving nothing behind, but a smell of brimstone and Wall street."

HENRY JONES.

HENRY JONES January 12, 1895.

MOTHS.

A beautiful moth, with beautiful wings.
And afar lights flashing and flaring:
A beautiful moth, with beautiful wings,
And simple, and young, and daring.

The beautiful eyes of a beautiful girl, And the lights of the town all glaring. Where life is gay, and the city's whirl Seems sweet to the young and daring.

The city is there and the lights still glars, And life is still sweet to the seeming. And the story is old, but O, beware, For hope is given to dreaming.

The city is there and the lights still glars, And life is still sweet to the seeming. The beautiful girl was lost in the whirl Of the lights, and glare, and gleaming.

O the old, old story is ever true— Hopes are burned in the city's sun-And O life is sweeter where skies ar And grasses grow and waters run— Charles L. Holstein, in Indianapolis es are blue THEY WI

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ALL DEPARTMEN There Will Be a

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arty deserted its majority would HENRY JONES

beautiful wings, and flaring; and daring. beautiful girl, wn all glaring, he city's whirl ng and daring.

lights still glare, the seeming, O, beware,

ights still glare, the seeming, at in the whirl and gleuming. ever true— city's sun— ere skies are blue, waters run. ndianapolis News.

The Committee Recommends the Building | Governor Atkinson and His Confidential | Fall Programme of the Coming Woman's | The First Session of the Baker-Wright of the Alabama Street Bridge.

ALSO OF A NEW BROAD STREET BRIDGE

Estimates Presented to the Finance Committee.

ALL DEPARTMENTS MAKE ESTIMATES

There Will Be a Final Meeting of the Pi nance Committee Wednesday Night to Decide.

The bridge committee of council has rec ommended that the Alabama street bridge and a new bridge on Broad street be built

Through Chairman Bell the report was made to the finance committee Saturday afternoon with the estimate of the money needed to construct the two bridges. The ost of the Alabama street bridge is estimated at \$100,000 and the cost of the Broad street bridge at \$25,000.

At the same meeting all of the city departments made their estimates for the ensuing year and presented them to the committee. This committee will hold its final meeting in Mayor King's office on Wednesday evening and then decide on just what amounts can be allowed each department for 1895.

More than two-thirds of the departments have asked for an increase over the allow-ances of last year. While this is the case income of the city will be no larger and of course some of these requests will not be granted.

They will not be granted simply because the city will not be able to command the money and not for any over-estimate on the part of the heads of departments asking for the appropriations.

Every department that was not repre sented at the first meeting of the finance committee last week was heard from Sat urday afternoon.

What the Police Need. Cantain James W. English was heard from first Saturday in the interest of the police department. He asked, as chairman of the board of police commissioners, for \$153,888.30. This amount is necessary to keep the department as it was at the close of

Unless this money is eppropriated Captain English says that twenty men will have to be dropped from the roll. Chairman Inman, of the finance committee, asked Captain English a number of questions regarding the police department and that gentleman finally read a statement showing what each man received per day. When he said that the city detectives were paid \$2.70 each Mr. Inman said:

"If the city pays these men why do citizens have to pay for their services?" "They do not do so," replied Captain

English, quickly. "I have been informed that they do have to pay the detectives," said Mr. Inman,

Captain English said that Mr. Inman's information was either deliberately wrong or did not know what he was talking about. "I want it understood, captuin," replied Mr. Inman, "that I have made no attack on the department."

Captain English smiled pleasantly and said he did not so construe it. The esti-mate of the board of commissioners does not include police protection for the exposi-tion, which will probably cost \$18,000 addi-

Chief of Police Connolly exhibited a diagram showing the territory covered by each watch of the force. The distance that each to cover in walking his beat was

To Build the Bridges, Chairman Bell, of the committee on bridges, said that his committee had con-sidered the question of bridges and had de-cided that the Alabama street bridge should be built at once. The committee, he said, would require \$35,000 for this work for the would require assess of this war to the first year. The bridge will cost about \$100,-000. The Broad street bridge is said to be in a dangerous condition and the committee wants \$25,000 towards building a new one. Then thousand dollars will be en committee thinks, for general bridge work during the year, aside from the two large

The Parks of the City.

The park commissioners want 38,500 for the expenses of Grant park. In addition to this they want 32,500 for new buildings and 33,500 for enlarging Lake Abana. They ask for \$1,000 for improving Inman Park.

The water board wants \$180,000 for this year. This amount does not include any improvements and simply covers the actual expenses of the department. If the exposition grounds are supplied with water an extra expense of \$12,000 will be necessary.

To Build the Sewers. Chairman Hirsch, of the sewer committee, asked for \$100,000 for this year's work. His committee thinks the Connolly street sewer should be built at once and will begin it as soon as the appropriation is made. Mr. Hirsch, representing the Grady hos-pital, also asked for an appropriation of \$25,300 for that institution.

The electric light committee wants \$75,000 and out of this amount proposes to erect a number of new lights.

The Work on the Streets.

The work on the streets. The work on the streets this year will be as large as that of last, but may not be as expensive.

The citizens of Capitol avenue have asked that the street be paved with asphalt and the citizens of Auburn avenue have made a like request. There are a number of shorter streets that need improving. The old waterworks pre-rry may have a number of streets cut through it. At the meeting of the finance committee Saturday Councilman Day asked for an appropriation of \$10,000 for this purpose. He also stated that he would ask the county commissioners to give a like amount, in work, towards opening streets and roads to the property.

ASKED FOR SHELTER. Men Without Money Sleep at the

Police Headquarters. Thirteen men without money and unable stand the cold asked for and were given shelter at police headquarters last night. of this number only one was a comm laborer. The others were mechanics. They

laborer. The others were mechanics. They came from every part of the union, and many of them were educated men.

They all told the same story of hard times and no work. One of the men, who gave his name as Charles Hassen, said he was a plasterer by trade and came from Maine to Atlanta in search of work.

He was well dressed and said he had been able to pay his way until a few days ago. When he was told that he would have to sleep in a cell he said he could not do it, and asked that he be allowed to slt in a chair in one of the hallways. He spent the night in this manner in preference to the night in this manner in preference to

—The grand lodge of the B'Nai Brith of the fifth district, which comprises most of the territory south of Washington, will be held in Atlanta February 11th. It will bring to the city a large gathering of the most representative Hebrews of the south.

Clerk Are in Milledgeville.

THE GEORGIA NORMAL WILL BE VISITED

The State Asylum Will Be Inspected by the Governor-The Supreme Court Convenes Today.

Governor Atkinson left the city yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock to make a tour of investigation through the Georgia Normal and Industrial college and the state asylum.

dential clerk, A. B. Conyers. Just how long the governor will remain away from the capital is not known. He expects to be gone several days at the shortest. He wants to obtain an accurate idea as

to every department in the normal and industrial school, and will inspect everything with an eye to improvement. Gov ernor Atkinson, as is well known, introduc ed the bill which founded this school. The young women of Georgia have him to thank for the great opportunity thus offer-

When Governor Atkinson was inaugurated the entire faculty and every student came to Atlanta to witness the inaugural nies. They made a beautiful and in spiring sight as they stood in a well-ar ranged group in their handsome school uniforms and regulation caps. Now Gover-nor Atkinson goes to visit the school, and will be a most welcome visitor,

As to the state asylum, this will receive a large portion of the governor's at-tention. He will go through every portion of it, and will have several conferences with Dr. Powell, the superintendent. The state spends annually about \$200,000 on this institution, and Governor Atkinson beli that too much care cannot be taken'as to that too much care cannot be taken the best disposition of the money. He wants to acquaint himself with the work and expenses involved in the keeping up of the asylum.

"I shall be out of the city several days," said the governor. 'I intend to visit the normal school and then to take a look through the state asylum. The state expends, as you probably know, something like \$200,000 annually on this branch. I do not know how long I shall be out of the city."

Will Be Paid This Week. Warrants for the money due the teachers for the last quarter of 1894 will probably be finished today, and the money will all e paid out this week.

The money will go to nearly 8,000 public school teachers, whose salaries average enough to give them about \$250. Fulton county will get something over \$13,000, while Richmond county is second with \$10,000. The counties receive their money for schools in accordance with their population. The smaller counties get from \$600

The supreme court will meet today and hear arguments in cases from the Eastern circuit. It is expected that there will be several decisions handed down today. The upreme court is behind in its work as there has been a steady grind for some

The acts of the last legislature are already out in printed form. The state librarian has received 300 copies, and there will be others ready in a few days. These will be distributed to the judges and justices of the peace in the state.

TALK OF THE TOWN. Just such incidents as this has won Richard Mansfield the reputation of being one of the crankiest human beings on the continent. Friday he called at the Aragon and looked over the names of his company on the register. Only the surname of the actors were put down, but the full name of Manager Slocum, with the addition "esq," was written. Mansfield despatched a card to his manager. Slocum, who is one of the nicest fellows in the world, came down. There was the briefest sort of conference. Slocum borrowed Ed Brown's eraser, scratched on the register for a few moments, and when he got through

no one could have told by the register that he was an "esq." "Is 'Arms and the Man' an up-to-date play?" repeated Richard Mansfield, in answer to my question, "I don't exactly understand the meaning of that term. fancy that everything we do is up-to-date. It is very clever, very modern and rather new, I think. Mr. Shaw, its author, is a very clever man, indeed. I have the pleas

ure of knowing him very well, personally." Trilby did not have to wait so long as Napoleon to reap the fullness of glory. Triby evenings alternate with "Hours with Napoleon." It's hard to decide which is

the popular favorite, Trilby or Napoleon. By the way, Trilby is to set the fashion this summer. Everything will have a decided Trilbyness about it. At the seashore the young ladies will bathe with bare feet, and happy will be the belle who happens to have such a foot as Little Billie drew and went wild over.

These are the days when New Year's resolutions begin to bag at the knees.

Artist McNeil, for many years on the staff of The Chicago Herald, and one of the most valuable men in the service of that paper, has been engaged by The Looking Glass, of this city, and will make his home in Atlanta after the first of February. Mr. McNelll is the artist who made the sketches for The Herald's "Dixie Hummer" train.

The handsome blonde whiskers and charming smile of Mr. Edmund A. Felder are doing wonders for the Atlanta exposition in Chicago. Mr. Felder feels as much at home in the Windy City as in Atlanta, and he is fast interesting the business men of that city in our great exposition.

They say in Savannah that there is a great flutter among the belies, owing to the prospective influx of Mr. James Earnesworth, who is due there on the 15th.

"Done, heard, seen and said"—good, but acking in comprehensiveness. "Happened, lacking in comprehensiveness. "Happened, occurred, transpired, thought, observed, spoken, iterated, uttered, felt, experienced, magined," would give it the necessar; Last week was an exceptional week in

Atlanta journalism. There was not a single story by Colonel Ed Calloway or Major Colonel Lucius Perry Hills is to give Washington an idea of Georgia humor of the first class on the night of the first instant. The colonel is loaded for the

capital. The Atlanta dogs appreciate a fire fully as keenly as the average boy. Observe them make a break when the fire bell rings. There is no mistaking their inten-tions. They want to see the fire.

It is said that negotiations are on foot to bring to the Edgewood Avenue theater this summer practically the same company that recently appeared here in "The Fencing Master." Miss Dorothy is the prima donna, and is recognised by the critics as one of the coming queens of opera.

THEY WILL BE BUILT TOUR OF INSPECTION WOMEN WHO THINK READY FOR THE FRAY

Suffrage Convention.

WHICH IS SOON TO MEET IN ATLANTA | SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS PROMISED

Rundreds of Ladies Will Be Here, and the Proceedings Will Be Highly Interesting.

Several hundred advanced women, who have given the subject earnest thought, and have concluded that they he're a right to vote, will come to Atlanta on January 30th, next, to hold their annual conven

They will meet under the name of the National American Suffrage Association, which is the largest suffrage association in the world, and the cenvention will be the twenty-seventh annual one. It will be composed of several hundred of the brainlest women of America, and the proceedings will be marked with unusual interest As the question of woman suffrage is growing in interest every year, the convention that will be held in Atlanta will be, perhaps, the most interesting that has ever been held.

Here is the programme of the entire convention, now published for the first

time: THURSDAY, JANUARY 31ST. MORNING, 9 O'CLOCK.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING. MORNING, 10 O'CLOCK.
FORMAL OPENING.
AFTERNOON, 3 O'CLOCK.

Committee Reports. Short Addresses by eminent speakers.
EVENING, 8 O'CLOCK. Prayer-Rabbi Reich. Address of Welcome.

President's Address—Susan B. Anthony. Address—Dora Phelps Buell, of Colorado, A Message from the Rocky Mountains." Address-Elizabeth U. Yates, of Maine, 'Signs of the Times."

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1ST Organized Work in Various States. Short Addresses by eminent speakers, AFTERNOON, 3 O'CLOCK, Presentation of Resolutions. Committee Reports.

Short Addresses by eminent speakers. EVENING. 8 O'CLOCK. Prayer—Rev. R. H. Robb.
Address—Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, of
Pennsylvania, "The Home, the Tap-Root of

Address-General Robert R. Hemphill, of South Carolina, "Woman in South Caro-Address-Alice Stone Blackwell, of Mas-

sachusetts, "Strongholds of Opposition."

Address—Caroline E. Merrick, of Louisiana, "Woman as a Subject." Address-Elizabeth Lysle Saxon, "Club Life Among Southern Women."
Address-Lillie Devereux Blake, of New
York, "Wife, Mother and Citizen."
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2D.

MORNING, 10 O'CLOCK.
Organized Work in Various States.
Short Addresses by eminent speakers,
AFTERNOON, 3 O'CLOCK.

(For Members.)
Amendments to the Constitution.
Election of Officers.
Report of Resolutions Committee. EVENING. 8 O'CLOCK.

Prayer-Rev. William Roswell Cole. Address-Josephine K. Henry, of Ken-tucky, "Woman Suffrage in the South." Address-Colonel J. Colton Lynes, of Kentucky.

s-Mary C. Francis, of Ohio, "The Next Phase of the Woman Question."

Address—Henry C. Hammond, Georgia.

Address—Carrie L. Chapman Catt, of York, "Eternal Justice."
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3D.
AFTERNOON, 3 O'CLOCK.

Religious Service. n-Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, of Pennsylvania.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4TH.

MORNING, 9 O'CLOCK.
In a parlor of the Hotel Aragon (the headquarters during the convention), an executive committee meeting. On its adjournment, the business committee (general officers) will meet at same place.

SHE WILL NOT COME.

Mrs. General U. S. Grant Was Expected to Reach Atlanta Today.

in Atlanta today, as was expected. Rooms were engaged for Mrs. Grant and maid at the Aragon several days ago by the managers of the Raymond-Whitcom? excursion party, but a telegram was received yesterday by the hotel management. ancelling the order. The telegram stated that Mrs. Grant was detained from coming to the south with the excursionists, who are touring the south and west under the direction of this well-known excursion

There will be quite a party of distinguished people, however, to arrive in Atlanta today from Chattanooga. They are all out on a pleasure jaunt, and are traveling in

style. They came down from New England several days ago, stopping at the varied points of interest along the Southern railway, and arrived in Chattanooga Saturday, where they spent yesterday admiring the beautiful scenery about Lookout moun-tain. The party is under the direction of Carroll Hutchins, Henry C. Lyons and F. J. Ballard, who are the representatives of the Raymond-Whitcomb excursion syndi-

the Raymond-Whitcomb excursion syndicate.

Following are the members of the party of excursionists: T. R. Sales and wife, Miss S. L. Sales, Miss Lila Sales, Edmund P. Sales, Mrs. S. S. Blanchard, Miss M. G. Blanchard, Miss M. T. Clapp and maid, Miss O. C. Carroll, Rev. S. M. Akerly and wife, Miss Mary Akerly, Miss L. D. Akerly, Walter Paine and wife, Mrs. S. T. Goodwin, Miss L. H. Peunell, C. L. Thayer and wife, Mrs. A. E. Cone, Mrs. E. E. Cooley, George Howard and wife, Miss Mary F. Aiken, Miss Abbie F. Clapp, Mrs. Henry C. Lyon, F. B. Gliman and wife, H. A. Young, Samuel N. Hoyt, C. A. Jordan, Mrs. Carroll Hutchins.

The trip, as planned, is to go to Florida and spend several days in all parts of the

and spend several days in all parts of the and spend several days in all parts of the state, visiting all of the chief points of interest. In Florida the party will be divided, some going to Cuba, others to Mexico. After the reunion of the two divisions of the party, a month or more later, the entire party contemplates going abroad for a number of months.

The excursion syndicate in charge of this party is well known among tourists everywhere. It is the business of the company to organize vacation excursions; to send

where. It is the business of the companies vacation excursions; to send people to all parts of the world on pleasure and health trips.

It is an interesting way of touring, and the party that comes to Atlanta today is made up of prominent New England people. TWO MURDER CASES.

John Carr and B. E. Bailey May Be Put on Trial Today. Put on Trial Today.

The cases of B. E. Balley and John Carr, charged with accessories before and after Captain King, may be placed on trial before Judge Richard Clark today. If they announce ready for trial, it is very likely that one of them will be tried before the other. If they elect to sever the cases, B. E. Balley will probably be put on trial first. Messrs. Arnold and Arnold represent the defendants,

Committee Occurs Tuesday.

Two Sides of the Story About Hugh Wright's Overcoat-Captains Baker and Wright Confident.

If present indications are to be accepted. the lovers of sensation are to be fairly banqueted on the details that will develop during the session of the Baker-Wright There are charges and counter-charges to

be disposed of, and that the sessions, which begin tomorrow, will be of extreme interest is certain beyond peradventure. The detectives claim to be able to prove the charge made against the recorder's clerk, while the friends of Captain Amos Baker, clerk to the recorder, smile and say that there are two recorder, smile and say that there are two sides to every question. Captain Wright, the principal on the de-

tectives' side, is thoroughly confident, but refuses to be interviewed on any line except that the testimony before the Baker-Wright committe will stand for itself. The good natured recorder's clerk takes an opening the stand to the stand posite view and has placed himself in juxta-position to Captain Wright and says that he will have something to say for himself and also regarding the detectives. There is one feature of the trial that promises to become red-hct. It is the charge

made by Captain Wright that Captain Baker while in the National hotel bar, received the overcoat of Hugh T. Wright, paying him \$1.50 for it. It is said that Captain Baker will not deny that he received an overcoat from Hugh Wright, nor will he deny that he gave Hugh Wright \$1.50 at the same

But one of Captain Baker's friends says that there is more in the charge than is to be seen at a casual glance, and that that more completely exonerates him. It was like this," said one of Captain Ba-It was like this," said one of Captain Ba-ker's friends, "Hugh Wright went to Cap-tain Baker and asked him for a loan of \$1.50. He told Captain Baker that he had an overcoat which he would leave as col-lateral. He kept the overcoat for some time and Wright did not return. Captain Baker then took it to a detective and told him about the transaction, remarking at the same time that the coat might have been stolen. All efforts on the part of the detectives failed to establish an owner and the coat was given back to Captain Baker. Hugh Wright has never returned to claim 1:. That's all."

the situation, but like Captain Wright seems perfectly confident. THOSE CONDEMNED WALLS.

Captain Baker does not care to talk about

No Work Done on the Old Capftol Building.

The question of removing the dangerous portion of the old capitol building has not yet been decided and if present indications amount to anything, it will not be in some time. After the building inspectors said amount to anything, it will not be in some time. After the building inspectors said that a portion of the walls were in a dangerous condition and the city ctancil ordered their removal in fifteen days, the matter was considered as definitely settled. The Messrs. Venable brothers have decided not to touch the building.

They have positively announced that they will have nothing to do with sements.

will have nothing to do with removing the walls. The insurance companies will not assume the responsibility of the work, so the city will have to do it. Bids will be advertised for and the work done at the expense of the twners of the building. Just when this will be done has not yet been an-

Mr. W. H. Verable, after having decided not to take any part in the removal of the building, determined to allow matters to

take their own course.

When asked about the decision of the city and the arbitrators last night, he There has been nothing settled definitely "There has been nothing settled definitely that I know of. As to when the building or any portion of it will be removed I do not know. Nothing has been decided yet."

The fifteen days allowed by the city for the completion of the work have expired and now the city will take the work in hand, just as soon as arrangements 2an be made Mr. A. L. Waldo, who represents a number of the insurance companies that held risks on the building, said last night that nothing had been done towards starting the work.

SAVE HE IS INSANE.

Claud Allen, a fourteen-year-old boy, to Claud Allen, a fourteen-year-old boy, is a prisoner at the police station charged with disorderly conduct and throwing rocks. The boy is a member of a notorious family. His brother, Gus Allen, was arrested a year and a half ago for attempting to kill Patrolman Randall. He shot the officer, but did him no serious injury. He was tried on a writ of lunacy and sent to the asylum. He afterwards escaped and is now at large. Yesterday afterneon a sister of the boy Yesterday afternoon a sister of the box called at the police headquarters to se him. She claims that he, too, is insane and that his acts of lawlessness are caus-ed by a diseased mind and not a reckless

BACK TO HER HOME. The Mountain Girl Has Returned to

Paulding County. Mary McKeiver, the sixteen-year-old girl from Paulding county that was sup-posed to be insane, and was found in a deserted house on Marietta street, has been taken back to her home near the mountains in north Georgia. She told a remarkable story, saying she had been hypnotized by two men and taken from her home. The sheriff of Paulding county, who took the girl back, says there is another feature of the story that is not calculated to reflect credit upon the girl.

While the meeting at the police station of the girl and the sheriff was an accidental one, he consented to take her to her home. They left for Paulding county yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, and the girl was evidently anxious to return. Her appearance at her home will not be an improvement over the past, for several days spent in a cell at the station and as many nights spent in sleeping or the iron floor served to make her well-

worn clothing a mass of rags. Highest Honors-World's Fair. ·DR:



MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Prestorn Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Yal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALL

NEWS OF SOCIETY.

Happenings of Interest to the People of Atlanta and Georgia.

NOTES ABOUT PEOPLE YOU KNOW

Some Events of the Future-Gossip About Social Events and Matters Per-taining Thereto.

Mrs. William A. Hemphill announces that she will receive informally, introducing Chancellor and Mrs. William H. Palne, on Tuesday, January 15th, between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock.

Mrs. Clarence Knowles returned from New York last week and since that time she and her committee have been busily engaged in the arrangements for the paper ball, which will occur on the night of January 30th. The ball will undoubtedly be one of the most brilliant ever given in this city, and one of its chief charms will be the originality and beauty of the cos tumes. Mrs. Knowles while in New York visited a number of modistes and costumers who devote themselves entirely to the mak-ing of fancy dresses, and she was shown a great many beautiful and artistic models in fancy paper toilets, which will serve her to good purpose in suggesting such costumes to her friends. She has beauti-ful ideas about the decoration of the ballroom and the banquet room, where the roy alest of suppers will be exquisitely served. The paper ball committee intends sending out formal requests this week asking for such contributions as hams, turkeys, tongues, pickles, olives, oysters, etc., and all the ladies to wkhom these notices are sent are earnestly requested to respond to the call upon them as generously as they possibly can. One turkey, ham or tongue is not much for any well-to-do housekeep-er to give, and if all of them are liberal the supper will be comparatively little ex-pense, so that the sum realized therefrom will be clear profit. All those who contribute meats or fowls are requested to send such articles cooked. The bouquets for the ball are in charge of Mrs. Edmund Tyler, and are in charge of Mrs. Tyler, and can be purchased beforehand from her by sending to her at the Kimball

ones purchased at the florists. The Trilby evening at Mrs. Ottley's this evening will gather together a large and cultivated audience to enjoy in the discussion of Trilby and the music mentioned in the novel, a rare literary and artistic treat. The entertainment will begin promptly at 8 o'clock, and the admission is 50 cents.

house. These bouquets are real works of art, and among them anybody will be able

to find his or her favorite flower, whether

it be in season or not. They are also very cheap, compared to the perishable natural

Mr. D. Shaver, Jr., of Augusta, was in the city last week visiting his sister, Mrs. Wallace P. Reed, 67 Fairlie street. Mr. Shaver is a member of the firm of Richards & Shaver, and is one of Augusta's most enterprising and prominent business men. He has a legion of friends in Atlanta who are always glad to welcome him.

Mrs. H. D. Arnold, of Washington, Ga., accompanied by her little daughter, Katherine, left for home yesterday after spending several weeks very pleasantly with her parents, Dr., and Mrs. J. M. Brittain, at No. 9 Orange street.

LaGrange, Ga., January 12.—(Special.)—
Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Cox gave a delightful reception tonight to the young ladies of the senior class of their splendid institute. the senior class of their splendid institute.
It was a most enjoyable affair in every
way. The young ladies of the senior class
are Misses Maude Maddox, Cone, Bradley,
Fitzgerald, Hersley, Hurst, Johnson, Kirby, Martin, Neal, Oliver, Post, Reid, Smith,

Shank, Stakely, Strickland, Strong, Thig-pen, Willis, Worrill, McHan and Richards. AT TRINITY CHURCH

hed to a Large Congregation Yesterday.
Dr. Bigham, paster of Trinity church, preached a fair sermon to an immense au dience yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. The day was a cold one but the church was warm and pleasant. The doctor preached one of his best sermons and to a most appreciative audiences, from the text, Luke

vili,2. "There was in a city a judge, which feared not God, neither regarded man." This is about the worst man told of in the Bible. Not simply because he was disinclined to do justice as between a widow and her adversary, but because of a condition of mind and an attitude of heart signified by two strokes of the brush, delineating his character.

1. He did not fear God.

fied by two strokes of the brush, delineating his character.

1. He did not fear God.

2. He did not regard man.

These two things existing in any man's case make him exceedingly bad and exceedingly dangerous. This man happened to be a judge, but any man other than a judge, with these marks, is equally bad and dangerous. The emphatic evil of this judge is clearly seen when we observe that he looks himself in the face and acknowledges to himself that he is this sort of a man. Whether he was a real judge or an imaginary judge, he was a possible judge, for our Savior never discoursed in a parable or otherwise of impossible men.

The fundamental fact about this man, his basic error, was that he unrelated himself. But the very highest law of God is nature, and in grace relates all things. Nothing liveth to itself: no man liveth to himself. This man, however, did not fear God; he had no reverence for the religious order of his day. He did not regard man; having as little reverence for the social order of his day. If there were no man and no God in his thought what impossible wickedness was there for him? Such a man is dynamite—he is a storm-center. He must be gotten rid of; must be put down or put out—or cured.

Consider a moment the badness of one who has no reverence. Is a blasphemer dangerous? Is he who coarsely assails the Bible, the church, the most sacred religious customs and institutions of his day a dangerous man? Is he, in any measure, a decent, a respectable man, who examines the greatest force of a civilization, flippantly, disrespectfully, insultingly? Could a common man who might happen to travel speak when in the east, of their sacred books, and lay claim to be a gentleman even? And does being in the west make a man a gentleman?

Moral forces make great commonwealths. The profoundest living political philosopher of whom I know anything, said lately to an audience of very high characters in England: "It is by observing the moral current that you can best cast the heroscope of a nation." Suppose a man do

has the most vital connection with the prosperity of any country.

In happy contrast to this bad judge is Samuel, the good judge of Israel. Standing, that day Saul was crowned king, before all of Israel, "Old and gray-headed," he said, "I have walked before you from my childhood until this day. Behold, here I am. Witness against me before the Lord, and before His anointed, whose ox have I taken? or whose ass have I taken? or whose have I taken? or whose have I taken? or whom have I defrauded? Whom have I oppressed? or of whose hand have I received any bribe to blind mine eyes therewith? and I will restore it to you. And they said, Thee hath not defrauded us, nor oppressed us, neither hath thee taken aught of any man's hand."

TRUE TEST OF ABILITY.

The Sheik Who Wrote a Poem and Made an Unexpected Discovery.

Fliegende Blaetter.
The mighty Sheik Abdullah spake one day to the court sage, old Enckazi, as follows:
"You are always ready to give sensible advice, oh. Enckazi; perhaps you could tell me which of my councilors are really sincere?"
"A very simple matter," replied the sage, confidently, "I will tell you at once, mighty

"A very simple matter," replied the sage, confidently. "I will tell you at once, mighty shelk, how this is to be managed. Go and compose a long ballad this very day."
"Stop!" interrupted the shelk. "You forget that I am no poet."
"That's just it, mighty shelk! Go and write at once a long ballad and read to your assembled councilors."
"But, Enekazi, bear in mind that I never wrote a line of poetry in my life."

"But, Enekazi, bear in mind that I never wrote a line of poetry in my life."
"So much the better: When you have read the long ballad to your courtiers, you will judge of the effect yourself. "Tomorrow I will come again and learn of your observations.' Next day the wise Enekazi entered the

sheik's tent, saying:
"Did you follow my advice, mighty sheik?" sheik?"
"Certainly."
"And what happened after you had read your ballad?" inquired the old man, smiling.
"Oh, I was completely taken by surprise.
One exclaimed that this was the long-sought-for ballad of the great poet, Ibu Yemin; another that I was a new bright luminary in the firmament of poetry; a third craved permission to cut off a small plece of my robe in memory of the eventplece of my robe in memory of the event-ful occasion and the immortal bard-in a

word, they were all in ecstasies, and praised my ideas and my language up to the skies."

"And what about old Herl Adin?" eagerly questioned the sage.
"Ah, he dropped to sleep while I was

"An, ne tropper reading."

"Ha, ha! What did you conclude from that, mighty sheik?" said the man, triumphantly.

"What conclusion could I come to?" replied the shelk, with some surprise, "If not the same as all the rest—namely, that I possess very great talent for poetry!"
Enekazi salaamed, lighted his chibouk and

New Varieties of Cotton

New Varieties of Cotton.

From Garden and Forest.

A late bulletin of the Alabama experiment station reports some results obtained by Professor E. H. Mell in crossing different varieties of cotton for the purpose of improving the fiber. His investigations have convinced him that the different varieties of cotton now cultivated have been developed by 'intercrossing some seven species have been blended so that the distinctive characters of each have been so concealed in the different kinds of upland cotton that it is almost impossible to trace them. The experiments show that crossing varieties in nearly every case improved the condition of the fiber, and in some individual instances remarkably so. The good properties aimed at are complete maturity throughout the length of the fiber, uniform width in all its parts, maximum length and purity of color. A cross between the varieties Barnet and Peerless showed a great increase in the number and weight of the fiber and other good qualities. These experiments are interesting, not so much for what they have qualities. These experiments are interesting, not so much for what they have directly accomplished in producing im-proved strains of cotton, but in pointing out what can be hoped for by of judicious and persevering cross fertil

"Uncle Sam" at Atlants. From The Washington Post. That the general government has un-bounded faith in the management and success of the Atlanta exposition is made clearly evident by the determination of clearly evident by the determination of the treasury department to modify its plans for the government building so as to make it one-third larger in size than originally contemplated, whereby the entire appropriation of \$40,000 will be exhausted. The idea is to widen the entire structure until it is made square, necessitating not so much any material alteration of the present design as its enlargement. This is to be done, of course, upon what now seems the reasonable assumption that the additional space will be required for such an exhibit as the government proposes to make.

whether the contract will be awarded to Mr. McAfee, of Atlanta, as the lowest bidder at 37,000, by allowing him a ratable increase on his first bid, or whether proposals will be advertised over again, is not yet decided upon, but the fact that the building is to over so much largers. is to cover so much larger an area than was deemed essential at the outset may be regarded as one of the most encouraging indorsements the enterprise has yet received.

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A BEAUTIFUL AND BEWILDERING SCENE

Ladies in Beautiful Costumes-Dazzling Iniforms of Military Officers-Foreign Diplomats in Their Regalia.

Washington, January 12.—The social season in Washington begins with the New Year's reception at the white house. Prior to this, society amuses itself with informal card parties and afternoon teas, but there is nothing in the way of formal entertaining done until after the official opening of the season by the president. This is a very wise provision, because it gives quite a month between the opening of the house and the beginning of the social functions, in which time our new members of congress and other new comers "catch on," as the boys say.

Society here is an interesting study, even to the most blase, for fts like cannot be found anywhere else on earth. True, in

to the most blase, for its like cannot be found anywhere else on earth. True, in the capitals of Europe fou finu gathered together the same brilliant assemblages of the representatives of foreign powers, but they do not stand out in such startling contrast when the background is a court, as they do here, with the unterrified democracy as a foil.

With what ill-concealed contempt does the well-seasoned Washington belle look upon the claims of other cities to social prestige. "Why even New York," she says, with a shrug of her shoulders, or rather of

with a shrug of her shoulders, or rather of her sleeves, "if we except the scions of plutocracy, must depend for her society men on fledgelings or else men too deeply immersed in the struggle for wealth or for preferment in their profession, to devote much time to society; but here we have supreme court judges, diplomats, senators, members of congress, and a fair sprinking of real live noblemen, enough to

put any woman on her metal.".
While the American politician has been while the American pointeran has been made the butt of much good humored ridicule and of some which savors too much of one of Aesop's fables to be called good humored; still the fact remains that the men you find in the fact remains that the men you may in the front ranks of politicians, had something to put them there, and usually that something is an innate quality. If it is not genius it is brass; and if it is not brass, it is gold, and if it is not gold, soul-whatever it may that something will always form an inter-esting subject to the students of phychol-ogy. As a rule they are men of good ad-dress and know how to talk. For the time dress and know how to talk. For the time being they are the most popular men in their respective districts. There is about them an air of intense self-satisfaction. Most of them one meets here are men who have reached their goal and are enjoying the fruits of their labors or their friends' labors, or else have stopped to take breath and in the interregnum strengthen themselves for an-other spurt on the political racecourse by a little social recreation at the national capi-

But here I am telling you about almost everything except what I started out to write of, which was the president's New Year's reception to the foreign legations, the army and navy, congress, a score of societies and "the great unwashed," all at one and the same time.

Was a Perfect Day.

The new year was ushered in by the most perfect day, "Cleveiand weather" the newspapers fiatteringly called it, but I falled to see the force of the simile, as did likewise a number of M. C.'s., if we may judge by the few who called to do homage to their chief. The white house, which, to my mind, is absolutely perfect from an architectural standpoint, was outlined standpoint, was outlined architectural standpoint, was outlined against a sky as blue as ever Italy could show. Even the monument looked less like a huge chimney than I ever saw it, seeming to lose its bare outlines in the hazy ether. Through the courtesy of "a friend at court," at an early hour I found myself snugly ensconced in a corner which gave an excellent vantage ground to view the heavilder. lent vantage ground to view the bewilder-ingly brilliant scene. The whole lower floor of the mansion was magnificently de-corated, the flowers most used for grouping being brilliant poincettas, against a back-ground of palms. The foreign legations as they came in took their position in the red room, where the compliments of the searoom, where the compliments of the season were exchanged. The Chinese stood a little to one side and must have thought this is a very crude performance, as their intercourse is always regulated by a tedious and elaborate etiquette.

When 11 o'clock, the hour for the reception to begin, arrived, the president and the receiving party, consisting of the writer

receiving party, consisting of the various members of the cabinet, appeared at the head of the broad staircase, pre-ceded by Colonel Wilson, in full regimentals reded by Colonel Wilson, in full regimentals, who was master of ceremonies. They took their positions just inside the loor of the blue room, the president standing nearest the door and Mrs. Cleveland next. The receiving lines extended entirely across the room to the opposite door, which entered the exit room. To my mind, the dignity of the reception was much interfered with by this arrangement. The other guests of honor, who were in the blue room, and were not in the receiving line, were almost entirely hidden by the baricade put up between them and the presidential party. The white house is shabpresidential party. The white house is shab-by enough at best, but when there is a fine room like the east room, it does seem as if the president should use it for himself on this occasion and not leave it for the over-flow.

this occasion and not leave it for the overflow.

Mrs. Cleveland wore a superb gown of white velvet, demi-train. The front of the skirt and the bodice, which was high, were covered with white net embroidered in an elaborate pattern with silver spangles. The huge sleeves were of white velvet. Around the throat and caught in front by a diamond pin, was a full shirred collar of cerise velvet, which gave the glint of color needed to accentuate this superb but trying costume. Her hair was worn in the simple, tasteful fashion so peculiarly her own, the only change being the addition of a pair of handsome side combs, a Christmas ipresent from her husband. Mrs. Cleveland has changed little since her visit to Atlanta. She is a triffe paler, and there is in her face a sweetness of expression which I do not remember to have seen there before, and which we are so often pleased to ascribe to motherhood. Her cordiality and charm of manner is squite remarkable, and there is about it a spontaniety which is wonderful. An Engquite remarkable, and there is about it a spontaniety which is wonderful. An Eng-lishman once said to me: "She has that same charm of manner." same charm of manner that has made our own princes so popular."

The First Presented. Mr. Cleveland, too, tried to do his best on Mr. Cieveland, too, tried to do his best on this occasion, and certainly looked his best, in spite of the fact that he has a gouty foot and cannot, like a stork, stand on one leg and still look dignified and wise. on one leg and still look dignified and wise. The first person to be presented to the president was the British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, who is the doyen or dean of the corps, having been the first ambassador to the United Status appointed somewhere in 1880. Before that time the foreign powers only had ministers here.

Following him came the other legations, Following him came the other legations, in the order of their appointment. They all wore their full court regalia, which is brilliant and rich, most of them having their breasts quite covered with decorations. The largest and most interesting group to me was the Chinese legation, headed by their minister and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Yang Yu. Mrs. Yang Yu must have served as a model for Chinese doll bables because she is just the image of one. Her hair was arranged in the most approved Chinese fashion, a wonderful top-lofty affair, full of pins and combs and coils. Her dress, of su-

perb material, was richly embroidered. Her rails, which were stained and very long, were constantly clinking against the sticks of the fan she held in her hand.

Turkey was represented by two remarkably handsome men, Mavroyene Bey, the senior, having one of the most attractive faces I ever saw. They were dressed in plain citizen's clothes, with nothing to distinguish them except their red fezes. After the foreign legation came the judiciary, a brainy, fine looking set of men. After the foreign legation came the judiciary, a brainy, fine looking set of men. After them came congressmen and their families. Then came the army and navy and rarine corps, the most brilliant division of all, as they passed before the president and Mrs. Cleveland. They were all in full dress uniforms, resplendent in blue and gold and gayly accourtred. The yellow-crested helmets of the cavalry and the red of the artillery and the white of the infantry made a pleasing and brilliant medley.

Major General Schofield, by virtue of his

Major General Schofield, by virtue of his Major General Schonead, by writed of meaning position as ranking officer of the army, came at the head of the line. This will be his last appearance in this capacity, as he retires from active service in September. Colonel Closson came at the head of the artillery division which contained many faces familiar to Atlanta.

Admiring the Soliders.

There is a wonderful charm about brass buttons and epaulettes to woman, so much so, that it is hard to tell whether soldiers smack more of Venus or of Mars, but tru it is that those who follow the god are pretty sure to stand in well with the god dess, and go the soldlers found themselves admired by the female portion of the re-

ception.

After the army and navy had been presented then came the veterans, a large company of which were colored. Then the society of the oddest inhabitants. After them the general public, many hundreds of which had been standing in line on the avenue since early in the morring. Mrs. Cleveland had removed her glove from her right hand and for more than three hours had stood there shaking hands at the rate of sixty a minute. It was enough to try the heart of the shaking hands at the late of stay unter it was enough to try the heart of the stoutest, but there was no show of weariness except in ner eyes, for her hand clasp was as cordial to the last as to the first.

There was quite a number of Georgians.

present in the sacred precincts of the blue room. Among them were Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. and Miss Crisp, Miss Hull of Athens, Mrs. Caroline Jackson and Mrs. Whiteside, of

Atlanta. Atlanta.

Of course the secretary of the interior was there, as handsome and cordial as ever. Fate may have tried to conceal him by naming him Smith, but it would take more than the name of Smith to conceal him. He will sooner conceal it and he will not do it by hyphening it to some more uncommon name. Who ever thinks of Sidney Smith as being named just plain Smith; it gave me quite a shock when I first realized it. There is something inspiring in the thought of having a pesonality so strong that it al solutely makes a name unnecessary save for the convenience of your correspondents. Owing to indisposition Mrs. Smith has been prevented from attending any social functions.

The handsomest woman next to Mrs. Cleveland at the reception was Mrs. Maxwell, wife of the solicitor general. She is a queenly looking brunette with charming, cordial manners and strikingly vivacious. She wore a superb gown of sea green satin, the bodice being covered with pale pink chiffon and draped with fur, the yoke being outlined with a handsome bertha of yellow lace.

There are certainly a number of handsome and brilliant women in Washington, but of

KATE WALLER BARRETT.

MRS. THUROW ARRESTED.

When the Lexow Committee Adjourned She Returned from Europe. New York, January 13.-Mrs. Augusta Thurow, who, to escape testifying before the Lexow committee, before whom she had previously implicated several police officials for receiving blackmall, and who, was in alleged collusion with the police, out-witted the district attorney's office and fled to Europe, was a second cabin passenger on to Europe, was a second cabin passenger on the Cunard line steamer Umbria, which arrived today. The only persons who met her were two central office detectives, who immediately placed her under arrest. She will be taken to the house of detention at once. Mrs. Thurow said that she had been to Germany, at all the seashores and at Berlin. She declared that she did not been to Germany, at all the seasoners and at Berlin. She declared that she did not run away; that she was not afraid of the Lexow committee, and that she had just been on a pleasure trip, which ended, not because the Lexow committee had adjourned, but because she wanted to get back to New York.

GREATFUL NEBRASKANS. They Thank the People Who Are

Sending Food to the Hungry. Baltimore, Md., January 13 .- Rev. Luther P. Ludden, general manager of the Nebrus-ka state relief committee, at Lincoln, Neb., writes toMr. R. N. Edmonds, editor of The Manufacturers' Record, under date of Janu-

ary 10th, as follows:
"Your letter to the governor has been preciate the spirit which prompts you in referred to us for answer. We fully ap-taking hold of this movement and striving to help us to relieve the suffering on the borders of Nebraska. When the great cry came from Russia I believe Nebraska was the first to forward a trainload of supplies. the first to forward a trainload of supplies. In less than ten days we had three trainloads on the way to the mills, to be put into what we considered the best product—meal-for the suffering Russians, and if there is any people in the land who will appreciate this effort of the south it is the people of Nebraska, as they see coming back to them that which they so kindly gave two years ago. On behalf of the thousands of drouth sufferers, we desire to thank you and your good people who are laboring to make this

WERE WALKING ON THE TRACK. Three Men Struck by a Train and

Killed. New York, January 12.—Two men were killed and a third so seriously injured that he will probably die by a south-bound train on the New York Central railroad, opposite Thorn's dock, Riverdale, at 10 o'clock last night. The three men were Russian Poles, and they lived in Elizabethport, N. J. They had been to Hudson, N. Y., to obtain work at cutting ice on the Hudson river, and failing in their quest, were walking back on the track. The train was going at a trend that the track when the track was going at a trend the track. mendous speed and the three men were flung high in the air and landed on the flung high in the an and the beach ten feet below the track and some twenty feet from the stone wall which supports the roadbed at that point. They were walking on the northbound track and stepped to a southbound track to avoid one train only to meet death from another.

CORBETT BEING LIONIZED.

Chattanooga's Swell People Give the

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 13.—(Specoal.)—Gentleman "Jack" Corbett carried coal.)—Gentleman "Jack" Corbett carried Chattanooga by storm. Friday evening a del-egation of leading citizens headed by May-or Ochs waited on him and invited the champion to make yesterday's matinee a benefit to the Chattanooga Athletic Asso-

In consequence the association netted several hundred dollars, and cleared off a long standing indebtedness.

Last night the puglist was given a swell

reception at the clubrooms of the Mountain City Club, a social organization of the wealthiest and leading citizens of this city. Corbett is being lionized socially.

Butte, Mon., January 13.—Public charges of rottenness in the municipal government of rottenness in the municipal government resulted last night in the appointment by Mayor Dugan of a committee of seven al-dermen to investigate them. The charges involve several city officials and the inves-tigation promises to be sensational.

ARP AS CHAPERONE

Ten at Table in Florida and Nine of Them Are Women.

BILL SAYS HE IS HAVING A GOOD TIME

Although the Recent Freeze Has Caused Considerable Complaint Among the Truck Farmers.

"If things wasent as good as they are they might be a good deal worse as they is," was the old darky's philosophy. An old Frenchman said to me: "Mine fren ef old Frenchman said to me: "alme freit of you can help at ing vat goes wrong, go long and help de ting—but ef you cannot help de ting, den you must be reconcile to de ting—dat is good felosofe, and you is old enuf to be a felosofer." That is very fine advice, but I have heard the old Frenchman rave and exclaim "le diable" over a trifle. The distress over trouble has to wear out. It can't be forced out by any mental effort. Great afflictions take a long time. Small Great afflictions take a long time. Small troubles are more frequent and are soon forgotten. "Sorrow endureth for a night but joy cometh in the morning." Heard a man say yesterday: "Major, I'm as humble as a wet dog. I havent said a cuss word since the freeze. I've lost my crop of oranges and 600 lemon trees are killed to the ground. They had just begun to bear and I was proud of them. I never saw my groves for a week after the freeze and was somewhat prepared for it, and so I never somewhat prepared for it, and so I never said a bad word. I felt just like I do when at the funeral of a friend. It was too big a thing for me to attack. And besides my own calamity, I had passed by some humble nabors whose market gardens were al ruined—not a living thing in them. I stopped to sympathize, and found them sad but hopeful. They were fixing to plant again. They were not kicking or complaining, and so when I got to mine I was ashamed to was resolved. use profane language."

use profane language."

But these truck growers will soon come out of the wreck. Carden seed comes down on every train. Our conauctor dropped \$50 worth of tomato seed at one station. A month ago the plants were two feet high and beautifully green. The fields looked like our cotton fields in June. When I returned last week there was no sign of vegetation there. We took a sail to the island yesterday. A fresh supply of shells had banked up high on the beach, and mingled with them were hundreds of dead fish and crabs and seabirds. The storm roust have been fearful. All day and all night the roar of the surf was like the sound of many roar of the surf was like the sound of many waters. My wife says she dident dare to sleep. The family gathered round the blazing fire and wondered what more or what worse was to come. My daughter sent to town for more blankets, but as the old Persian philosopher said when in trouble, "Even this shall pass away," and it did pass. The ley blast whispered "veni vidi vici" and went on, and now the weather and the waters are calm and sereng. The harbor is full of boats and the boats full of fair women and peaceaule men. Visitor's of fair women and peaceable men. Visitors are smiling and happy it citizens are not. The owners of large groves are able, if not willing, to bear their loss. The smaller the crop the less the graf. My daughter's grove has suffered less than any I know of, for she had but one tree and no fruit was on that. we have a happy family here, but I am

grove has suffered less than any I know of, for she had but one tree and no fruit was on that.

We have a happy family here, but I am not calm and serene—I am overcropped. I need help to entertain these ladies. I sit down to the table the only man among ten women. And five of teem are wase and five of them are foolish, for five are married and five are unmarried. "The lady or the tiger—which?" No, I take that back. I dident say it. It was a lapsus lingue. None of them are foolish, for some live on hope and some on memory. It is a happy family. There are matrons and maids and widows, and all are kind and considerate to me. My wife and I at the chaperons and hold down the brakes, and the holds me down when I get too uppity and bigoty. She doesent say anything, but when a man has lived with a woman for forty-five years he can tell from It.e wink of her eye or the dimple on her chin or the pose of her head what she is thinking about. I am getting deaf now and can't hear her when I don't want to. When I get blind I don't know what she will do. The little girl orders her about. "Grandma, I want some bread and syrup. Grandma, I want would be sent near dead—just wants somebody to pet her. I always tell her she will outlive me six years, for I am that much older. Speaking of dying, I had a letter from a chool'boy the other day who wanted a speech for a debating society, and the question was, "Is it possible for a man to die before his time comes?" "I maintain," said he, "that it is, for one day Tom Johnson was a-wakking along by a wall that was bindin' an' a brick fell on his head and kild him. If he hadent walked along thar just at that time he would hav been livin' yet." That boy is not a good Baptist. I wrote him that the evolution of that question involved such an elucidation of the abstruse doctrine of predestination and its concomitant environments that I had not b

weeks fair Flortda will be herself once more. It is no politics down here. It is never mentioned. The great freeze has extinguisned parties and partisans. But I never heard it discussed before the freeze, for there are no office seekers in this sequestered spot. I asked a citizen one day who was governor of Flortda. He studied a moment and said "Corbett." Another citizen corrected him and said, "Why its Mitchell, you goose." "Well," said he, "I know'd it was Mitchell or Corbett one." A third man said it was Flagler or Hogg; but my opinion is the railroad power controls the state and will as long as it continues to develop it.

MeGraw in the Race.

McGraw in the Race. Seattle, Wash., January 13.-A sensation was sprung yesterday by the announcement that Governor John H. McGraw had en that Governor John H. McGraw had en-tered the race for United States senator. McGraw's friends maintain that neither Ankeny, Wilson nor Allen can be elected and that McGraw is the only acceptable candidate for the place.

Suicides at Salem. Salem, O., January 13.—The existence of a suicide club in Salem is suggested by the fact that within the past two weeks two persons have died by their own hands and one nearly successful attempt was made. Thursday night Edward Gibson took an excess of receives which he sales were a considered to the sales when the sales were considered to the sales which the sales was the sales when the sales were considered to the sales which the sales was the sales when the sales were sales where sales were sales where sales were sales when the sa overdose of poison, which he claimed for medical purposes, and nearly died

River Steamers to Race. Jacksonville, Fla., January 13.—(Special.)— The river steamer Vigilant, which recently arrived here from Savannah, will race with the John Sylvester to Palatka next Mon-day on a wager of \$100 a side.

Obstructions in a Great Harbor Are less easily removed than obstructions of the bowels are by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, infinitely more effectual than violent purgatives, and which never gripes, convulses and weakens as they do. The Bitters also removes malarial and rheumatic complaints, billousness, sick headache, nervousness and dyspepsia. Give this deserving remedy a fair trial and expect the best and most complete results.

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Hundreds very well i he was known

MOSE

The Atlant

school here until he we in connect been advise van, Dempi Mose Gui merchant if It will be member the oped into se to know the police com Governor

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"Mr. Gust tors as a line of illus bleed for th a day, but was put do ing democra he became Burns conv ber of thos trict racetra As wet the

policeman in used his ciu tation as a men who the him answer

Cunst he the tobacco set him in history of was born it in 1873. His court of the co couth, Geordene before 1873. Hi cloak bush time, and sons, in so The beginn keen busin of a place his store h tions of ond in the city "As a city "As a cost hir induged in in San Franch to the call Gunst have to be controlled to the call Gunst when the its glory, in San Fr

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A. P. MORGAS

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DED PROFITS, \$10,000. sep30-dtf ATIONAL.

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ii receive prompt and
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dec29—lm.

vs. Emma. Florence.
1890. Fulton superfor
emove marital disabilence, greeting:
court I hereby notify.
h day of August, 1890,
d a suit against you
dilities to marry again,
all term, 1890, of said
going caption.
hotified to be present
e held on Monday in
er plaintiff's complaint.
he court will proceed
appertain.
rable J. H. Lumpkin,
his the 28th day of DeG. H. TANNER.
Fulton County Georjan 14, jan 28, feb 11

MOSE GUNST'S RISE.

The Atlantian Appointed Police Commissioner of San Francisco.

SKETCH OF A PICTURESQUE CHARACTER

A Strange Sort of Man to Be a Police Comissioner-Was Once a Dead Game Sports

Hundreds of people in Atlanta remember very well M. A. Gunst or Mose Gunst, as he was known so well.

He was educated in this city-went to school here and lived here for several years until he went west and became a celebrity in connection with prize fighting, having been adviser and backer for John L. Sullivan. Dempsey and Chovinski in their term. merchant in this city in war times.

It will be a surprise to those who remember the irrepressible Mose, who developed into such a sport after he left Atlanta to know that he has lately been appointed police commissioner for San Francisco by Governor Markham, of California.

Speaking of the appointment and of the man The San Francisco Examiner has

the following to say:
"His appointment has caused more stir "His appointment has caused more stir and comment than the senatorial contest and the attempt to steal the governorship combined. It was all done so quietly and so expeditiously that the politicians were taken by surprise. When they heard the news their mouths flew so wide open that they have not yet closed.

"At first they were incredulous. When the news was confirmed they got togetherin groups, and from each group could be heard one other. "Well, I'll be —!"

Not a "Life-Long Recombiners."

Not a "Life-Long Republican."

Not a "Life-Long Republican."

"The late arrivals wouldn't believe it. They had to be convinced by proof. When they saw Gunst rushing up to the capitol to be sworn in they still nourished a hope that it was all a joke. But this was not Markham's joking day. Gunst took the oath of office, and will nereafter sit with the two bankers on the board of police commissioners. It is understood that he will bend most of his energies toward suppressing that much discussed evil—gambling in the back rooms of cigar stores.

"Mr. Gust is not referred to by the orators as a "life-long republican." His long line of illustrious ancestry didn't fight and bleed for the principles which are not for a day, but for all time. In fact, Gunst was put down as a howling and contributing democrat until the last campaign. Then he became converted. He was one of the Burns converts. There was quite a number of those connected with the bay district racetrack converted at the same time. As yet the others have not been provided with political plums, but Governor Markham will hold office for several days yet, and other resignations will be handed in in time.

"Colonel Burns drove down to see his

in time.

"Colonel Burns drove down to see his horses at the Rancho ed Rio this morning, and after his return strolled up to the capitol and had a haif hour's talk with the governor. As soon as he came out it was buzzed about that the colonel had been trying to prevail upon Markham to keep Budd out of the governorship and stand in with Cornwall to seat Estee.

Conwall to seat Estee.

Colonel Burns on the Deal.

"I don't know anything about the contest, said the colonel when told about the rumors, and I've become tired of saying so. I haven't got anything to do with the senatorial fight, either. What was the occasion of my visit to the governor? Well, we have been friends for years, and I suppose I have a right to call upon him when in Sacramento. I had some business with him. I have tendered my résignation as police commissioner, and the governor has appointed Mose Gunst as my successor. My resignation as a police commissioner has been contemplated for some time. I have large business interests in Mexico that require my presence two or three months every year. As police commissioner I could obtain but sixty days' leave of absence. I found that the position I occupied was detrimental to my business interests, and consequently I made up my mind to resign as a commissioner. It was my duty to be in San Francisco every Monday night or shirk my duties, and I felt that I should give way to some one else.

"I requested the governor to appoint Mr. Gunst. He has been my friend, a true and loyal one. He understands the business interests of the city, and has the confidence of the business community.

History of Colonel Burns's Successor. Colonel Burns on the Deal.

History of Colonel Burns's Successor. "The new police commissioner has not been on friendly terms with at least a portion of the force he is to govern for a number of years. Along late in the eighties he attempted to 'break' P. D. Linville, the big blonde policeman who decorated the promenade and Kearney street for a long time. The city was suffering from an epidemic of 'mashers' about that time, and in response to a number of complaints Chief Crowley instructed Linville to clear his beat of all specimens of this genus. Gunst's clear store was a gathering place for idle men on matinee afternoons, and when they resented Linville's 'moye-on' order the big resented Linville's 'moye-on' order the big policeman made war fast and fierce. Ho used his club at times, and acquired a repu-tation as a sprinter in pursuing well-dressed men who took to their heels after giving him answers that warranted arrest.

Gunst Got Left Once. Gunst Got Left Once.

Gurst championed the cause of some of his friends, and the question of depriving Libvilie of his star was under consideration in the bosoms of the commissioners for a long time. Public sentiment as expressed in the newspapers finally prevailed, and Linvilie retained his situation, but he was forced to relanquish his vow to drive every cigar store loafer away from the corner of Sutter and Kearney street. Kearney street was not a pleasant beat for Linville, however, and at the first opportunity he resigned his regular's six-pointed badge for the five points of a special watchman over the same territory, being assisted thereto by many shopkeepers who appreciated his fight to make Kearney street a thoroughfare that a woman could traverse without blushing.

Some of His "Other Interests." Some of His "Other Interests."

Gunst has had other interests besides the tobacco trade that naturally tended to set him in opposition to the police, as a history of his life here will indicate. He was born in New York forty-one years ago, in 1873. His father was established in the couth, Georgia being his last state of residence before he came to San Francisco in 1873. His father was established in the clouk business on Kearney street at that time, and aided Mose, the oldest of his sons, in setting up a cigar stand in 1877. The beginning was small, but Gunst was a keen business man, and from a little box of a place in front of a saloon entrance his store has grown to its present proportions of one of the largest importing houses in the city.

his store has grown to its present proportions of one of the largest importing houses in the city.

"As a cigar merchant no one has had any great amount of fault to find with M. A. Gunst, but his interests have spread into other channels until tobacco is only one of several irons in the fire.

"He has acquired the reputation of being a great sporting man without allowing it to cost him any more risk than would be induiged in by any one of a thousand clerks in San Francisco possessed of no more means than their salaries. Gurst took to petting prize fighters and talking horse and other forms of sport. Jack Dempsey was one of his intimate friends, and every youghlist of any note who came here could call Gunst his friend. This was in the days when the California Athletic Club was in its glory, and a fight could be brought off in San Francisco in better style and with more certainty than in any city in the tunion. Gunst makes one or two trips every year to Havana and the east, and his baggare always includes a bigger stock of lighting news than it does substantial articles commonly included in luggage. Liberal with his money, he found no trouble in gaining access to the sporting circles of New York, Chicago and Denver. He was present at the ringside in most of the big breather in the east, and gave the acquaintances he made there such wise fore of the ring that he acquired a name as an oracle (Queensberry rules) abroad before he was recognized at home.

Square Sport at That.

Square Sport at That.

Square Sport at That.

"Men with a fancy for backing fighters commenced to entrust him with commissions on California club battles, and then he was entrusted with syndicat money at home. Frequently he announced himself as having \$5.000, \$10,000 or \$20,000 to to a fight or an election. Nothing was ever said about the money belonging to anybody else, and consequently Gunt acquired a national reputation as being the heaviest betting man in the west, whereas, as a matter of

fact, his individual ventures were of the most modest character.

"One of the best stories concerning him was printed in New York when he arrived there on the eve of a big fight. A crowd of men were assembled in a small restaurant discussing the coming event and speculating on its outcome. A well-known New York fianeur was dining with an English manager, and both were attracted by the stir that Gunst's entrance created among the sports. One of them called the waiter and asked the cause of the flurry.

Good, but Moss-Covered Ancedote.

"Mose Gunst has came,' replied the waiter, as if that were all sufficient. The Englishman offended the flaneur and sailed for home after asking the latter to cable him anything of interest that might happen while he was on the water. "Arriving at London he found the flaneur's revenge in the following cablegram, collect:

"Mose Gunst has went." fact, his individual ventures were of the

"Arriving at London he round the haneur's revenge in the following cablegram, collect:

"Mose Gunst has went."

"Gunst's businesses outside the tobacco trade, in which he is interested in this city and Portland, include a hair interest in the Reception salcon and a controlling interest in the 'Washoe Club.' The latter institution is a suffe of poker rooms on the second floor of the building, of which he has a twenty years' lease, and it has fathered several suicides. Regular gamblers who are not in partnership with the club are not allowed to play in the rooms, but there is no bar against amateurs with money. Colonel Burns has been considered a 'good thing' in Washoe circles.

"Mr. Gunst has not personally superintended the Washoe Club since his marriage, some eight years ago.

"Gunst has also been in partnership with poolroom proprietors, and since poolrooms have been promitted he has had shares in some of the books at the Bay District track. It is alleged that he has tried to get an interest in Joe Harvey's wheel of fortune monopoly, but so far unsuccessfully.

"He has also a small interest in the firm

Night Funerals in Vogne.

From The New York Sun.
The custom of holding funerals at night is, according to an undertaker, growing steadily in this city. Its growth dates from about five years ago. There were night funerals in New York before that, but they were comparatively few. The growth of the custom is due to several causes. The night funeral is less expensive and it meets the convenience of a much greater. it meets the convenience of a much greater number of friends of the dead. With the increase of societies and the growth of their membership the loss of a day or a half a day in attendance at the funeral has come to be a serious tax, and in has come to be a serious tax, and in this respect the night funeral makes a saving of time. In the with this economy of time is a decided change within five or six years in the custom with regard to pallbearers. There are now perhaps twen-ty funerals without pallbearers to one

Some of the night funerals are held at home; some at church. If at church the body is taken after the service to the undiectaker's and there kept until the burial. If at the house the body may be taken to the undertaker's or it may remain in the house over night. The morning service, a prayer by the clergyman, would be attended by only the immediate members of the family, who would take leave of the dead alone. The interment would be without further service at the

cemetery.

The number of funeral services held at The number of funeral services held acundertakers' is also increasing. No charge is made for the use of the shop for this purpose. It is in some respects more economical than a funeral at home or economical than a funeral at home or courch, and with larger space than in a house, it brings all attending together, instead of separating them in various

Journalistic Preliminary.

From The Cincinnati Tribune. "Got any cannons in this establishm asked a tall, handsome roung man of a clerk in one of the leading hardware stores in this city yesterday. The firm didn't have cannons in their stock and the clerk

told him so.

"Got some big guns, sin't you?"

He was shown the largest.
"Gimme four of 'em."

The glerk set them asids.

"Now, lemme see your pistols." He was shown through the entire stock. After relecting four of Colt's largest size he asked to see the swords, dirks, stilettos, brass knuckles and slungshots. Of these he bought liberally.

After the clerk had made out the bill he

congratulated the purchaser on his theat-rical outfit as far as firearms were conrical outhit as an eventual corned.

"Why, I ain't in the show business," said the stranger. 'I am going down to Kentucky to start a newspaper in the interest of Breckinridge's candidacy for the United States senate."

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining in Atlanta, Ga., postoffice unclaimed January 5, 1895. Persons calling will please say advertised and give date. One cent must be paid on each advertised letter.

Ludies' List.

A.—Miss Fannie Akins; Miss Bessie Atkinson; Arna Adams.

E.—Miss Ada Baiark; Mrs. Indiana Brown; Miss L. B. Bryant; Miss Lolar Beil, 345 Pulliam; Martha Ballard; Miss Minnie Burnes; Miss Mamie Brown; Miss Leitar Beil, 345 Pulliam; Martha Ballard; Miss Minnie Burnes; Miss Mamie Brown; Miss Mans Eliza Casper, C.—Miss Amy Correll, 47 West Fair; Mrs. Flora Campbell, 38 Fort; Miss Eliza Casper, Z. Lash street; Miss Julia Crossley, West End; Miss Atolie Craige, 19 Collins; Miss J. A. Chastine; Mrs. Mary Calaway, 167 West Hunter.

A. Chastine; Mrs. Mary Calaway, 167 West Hunter.

D.—Miss Jona Donald, care Mr. Peacock, F.—Miss Annie Flippen; Miss Mallssa Fleming; Mrs. M. J. Felton, Strong Street, G.—Miss Darker Gay, 76 Elizabeth; Mrs. J. L. Criffin; Mrs. Sarah K. Grier, 6 Bailey H.—Mrs. Anna Harper, 154 Auburn; Miss Annie Hopson; Nora Hine; Miss Natties Hufatler, 18 Thompson; Miss Narcissa Homes, No. 139; Miss Sara Henderson; Mrs. Lizer Harmon.

J.—Miss Jane Jones; Miss Mollie Johnson, 55 West Mitchell; Palmetto Jones.

L.—Mrs. Catharine Livingston, 2; Mrs. Cassie Lanler, 184 West North avenue; Mrs. C. Loyd; Miss Lettle Landrum, 90 Cain; Mrs. Lizzle Lipscomb; Mrs. Refella Laurie.

O.—Mrs. Mattie Oston.

P.—Mrs. Pall, Grand hall; Mrs. Elizabeth Penton; Miss Lala Posey.

R.—Mrs. Dudley Robinton.

S.—Miss May Sims; Mrs. R. Lee Stivens; Miss Parthenia Scott, 34 South Broad; Miss Stella Smith, 57 West Mitchell.

T.—Angeline Tompson, 31 Magnolia; Mrs. C. W. Taylor; Mrs. Georgia Taylor, Greensferry avenue; Mrs. Elizabeth Wood, 1113 West Peachtree; Mrs. W. A. Williams; Mrs. Wepple Wood.

Gentlemen's List.

B.—Burtie Barnes; E. O. Blanch, box 340; S. T. Barker; William J. Burruss; William Broads.

B.—Burtie Barnes; E. O. Blanch, box 340; S. T. Barker; William J. Burruss; William Boggs, G.—Andrew Crooks; John H. Carpenter; P. J. Crockam; Professor S. C. Clement; Tom Carkser, 420 Marietta; W. C. Cunning-

P. J. Crockam; Professor S. C. Clement; Tom Carkser, 429 Marietta; W. C. Cunningham.
D.—Henry Dummy; L. C. Deadwylder; T. C. Debose, 512 Oak; Thomas A. Davis.
E.—A. C. Estabrook.
F.—Frank Flannery; Judson Foster; L. E. Fitts; Dr. P. G. Famon; Thomas Foulch, Air-Line street.
G.—J. S. Grant; A. Granger.
H.—Dud Hammond; C. C. Huff; C. L. Huntington; E. J. Harrison; George Harden, Ponds avenue; H. W. Hall; H. P. Henry; John Hope; J. L. Harvey; W. W. Huff & Co.
J.—A. S. Johnson; C. G. Jones; Elisha Johnson; George C. Jenkins; S. J. W. Solomon Jackson, 1 Pender.
K.—Dr. J. F. Killebrew; Martin Kelly.
L.—G. L. Love; DeGray Lewis; F. A. Lunch; E. C. Locke; F. A. Lipscomb; Dr. L. K. Lidstone; Dr. S. H. Litson.
M.—C. M. Mauldin; E. B. Miller; Willie Matcom, 37 Magnolia; W. Mashburn; John Meffin; J. H. McAllister.
P.—Calvin Page, colored; W. W. Phillips, 131 Sprins; Walter Powell.
R.—Don Reid, 118 South Pryor; Thomas Ress.
S.—Charles B. Smith; S. H. Scott; P.

R.-John Reid, He South Fryd.,
Ress.
S.-Charles B. Smith; S. H. Scott; P. Sheffield; G. S. Sharkey.
T.-H. Tactan, 246 Decatur.
W.-H. H. Winter; David Winslow, 12
Arch; C. J. Wood, 90 Courtland; Thomas
M. Workman.
Miscellaneous.
Testata Exchange; Long

Atlanta Real Estate Exchange; Long Sarsaparilla Company.
To insure prompt delivery have mall di-rected to street and number.
AMOS FOX, Postmaster.
C. K. MADDOX, Superintendent.

esting Debate on It.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS BROUGHT OUT

A Very Entertaining Discussion and Very Pleasant Meeting-The Club Is in Great Shape.

What was perhaps the ablest debate ever of the Nicaragua canal.

trol by the United States government. Mr. Haden argued the great benefit to the commerce of the country, especially to the south, which the construction of through the enterprise. If the United States didn't build it, European countries would and this would involve a withdrawal by our government from the position which it had taken and long held-its adherence to the Monroe doctrine; that its cost would be inconsiderable compared to the vast benefits which would flow from it in developing our commerce; that after its comple-tion it would annually create more wealth than its cost; that it would open up direct trade relations with China and Japan, the Spanish Americas, the Pacific coast and Australia. He referred to the fact that Japan spun and wove in its factories 3,500,-000 bales of American cotton last year; that fifty car loads of cotton were sent over the Northern Pacific railway through the northwest to Puget sound and shipped on subsidized British steamships to Japan in 1894 and that our ocean carrying trade would have the transportation of this freight if this canel were constructed and freight if this canel were constructed and controlled by our own government; that Georgia would have a market for her lumber and naval stores in addition to her cotton, which would place the state on a new road to prosperity. Her best markets now in all the world for these products were Buenos Ayres and Rio, Brazil, and this canal would extend this trade along the Pacific coast of South America and carry it even to the orient itself. It would carry it even to the orient itsel?. It would

of railways was in a line with the sugges

to the United States than all the railways to the United States than all the railways between Canada and Panama. The opposition, he said, to the project came from the railroads and their representatives. Mr. Dorsey was followed by Mr. Wharton O. Wilson for the negative. Mr. Wilson gave the history of the scheme. He said that President Polk inaugurated the enterprise and secured a treaty with England to authorize the construction of the capal. This treaty was revised under

rhe canal. This treaty was revised under President Taylor, but certain cogditions being annexed then which our government could not agree to, it was rejected by the senate. During President Arthur's administration of the senate of the senat came before the senate. This was rejected by a majority of two votes. The Nicaragua by a majority of two votes. The Mearagua Canal Company was then organized. It secured grants from the governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua and began work in 1889. Under its contracts with these in 1889. Under its contracts with these countries it was stipulated that \$2,000,000 should be actually expended annually on its construction. These governments examined the work in 1890 and reported to our government that \$4,000,000 had been spent in the work. The matter then came before in the work. The matter then came before congress in the shape of the Morgan bill, offered by the senator from Alabams. This bill provides that the government shall endorse \$100,000,000 of bonds of the Nicaragua company at 4 per cent. The company is then to deposit \$70,000,000 of the stock of the same with the treasurer of the United States and this stock will give the government the controlling vote in the company and prevent other powers from capturing the enterprise. Mr. Wilsom angued very ingeniously that the Morgan bill did not provide for government ownership or control.

The debate was closed with a very interesting speech from the Hon. C. 1. Branan, who was present and who was invited to address the club on the question. Mr. Branan advocated the affirmative side and spoke forcibly of the great impetus which

Branan advocated the affirmative side and spoke forcibly of the great impetus which the canal would give to the business and commerce of the country.

The decision was awarded by President Austin to the affirmative.

Want to Move South.

gaged in the successful manufacture of sewing machines for eleven years, and desires to obtain a good plant and grounds.

contemplate the selection of a new location for building large works. In a letter to The Manufacturers' Record, replying to a suggestion that it establish its plant in the south, it writes:

"Among the considerations which will influence this company in the choice of location are: 1. Cost of power, waterpower preferred. 2. Nearness to supply of materials chiefly used, to-wit: steel and tough white ash. 3. Shipping facilities and advantages. 4. Character and healthfulness of the town. 5. Compensation for loss and cost of removal."

The commercial agencies report that this company has a paid-up capital of \$200,000, and its credit is given the highest rating.

Dyspepsia seldom causes death, but permits its victims to live on in misery. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures dyspers a and all stomach troubles.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

The Seturday Night Club Had an Inter-

engaged in by the Saturday Night Club was that last Saturday night on the subject Messrs. C. H. Haden and Hugh M. Dorsey lead the affirmative, while Messrs. Shepard Bryan and Wharton O. Wilson

contended against the ownership and con-

the canal would develop. He said no private corporation could afford to carry

army of our unemployed, and that its im-portance from a military standpoint was Mr. Shepard Bryan followed in reply. He for the government to own and control the canal. Private capital would construct it, and the benefits spoken of would come without governmental interference. He con-tended that it would entail burdensome taxation upon the people, and that it would be unjust to employ the public funds to assist a private enterprise, that it would afford a new field for corruption and rascality, and that the government would afford the property of the prope never get back its money. He referred to the \$130,000,000 which the Pacific railroads owed the country and which was an irre-coverable loss. He contended that canal building was not a function of government and that the populist theory of ownership

give by its construction work to the great

of railways was in a line with the suggestion offered as to this canal.

Hugh M. Dorsey followed on the affirmative in a very strong and logical debate. He ridiculed the idea of its being unconstitutional. The ablest lawyers had pronounced in favor of its constitutionality. He referred to the fact that when the government first proposed to construct dikes on the banks of the Mississippi the same cry was raised, as was the case with the suggestion of our first mail service. same cry was raised, as was the case with the suggestion of our first mail service, many then claiming that to carry the mails was not a function of the federal government. The government had already extended aid to the Delaware and Chesapeake canals. He contended that the Nicaragua canal would be of more value to the United States then ell the will war.

Want to Move South.

From Baltimore Manufacturers' Record.

The Diamond Sewing Machine Company of 364 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ili, is ready to negotiate for a location in a southern city with good shipping facilities.

The company, it is claimed, has been engand in the successful manufacture of

The Withington & Cooley Manufacturing Company, of Jackson, Mich., extensive manufacturers of farm and garden tools, contemplate the selection of a new location

Or. Precede eream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

VORY~ SOAP



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IT FLOATS

FOR TABLE LINEN.



sations stand about five hundred

faultless fashionable

MEN'S SUITS unsold. They range from \$10 up to \$15 a Suit. We are determined to re-

CHOICE OF THE LOT

intle your purse strings. Be among the first to save from \$2.10 to \$7.10 on your Suit. No use in buying half

3 Whitehall St.

Men's Pants worth \$4.50 to \$6 at \$3.90 a pair. MRS. UPTODATE: How much

do you pay for your baking

powder? MRS. INARUT: I always use the Blowhard Baking Powder, and that, you know, is 50c a

MRS. UPTODATE: Why don't

PETER LYNCH

PETER LYNCH

55 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell streets; branch store at 201 Peters street. In addition to his large and varied stock, is now receiving his usual supply of field, lawn and garden seeds for fall sowing—such seeds has rye, clover, orchard, blue and reduced top grass seeds; also, a large variety of turnip seeds of the growth of 1894, such seeds as Purple Top. White Flat Dutch, White, Amber, Yellow and Mammoth Red-Top, Globe, Dixle, Seven Top, Yellow Rutabaga, Cowhorn, Yellow Abardeen and other varieties; all fresh and frue deen and other varieties; all fresh and frue deen and other varieties; all fresh and flue deen and other varieties; all fresh and flue of the or six kinds of fine Onion Seed, which will be soid low of six kinds of fine Onion Seed, which will make onions large enough for Aalie use before Christmas. It sown now that the second other goods at 30 Peters street. The usual support of the Wines. Ales, Beers and Porter, Brandles, Glins, Rums and Whiskies of the very best grades, both foreign and domestic, at his Whitchall street store. A perfect variety store at each place. Please call and see him and examine. All orders accompanied with the cash filled promptly and at reasonable prices. Stocks large and numerous at each of his houses. Terms

ANSLEY BROS.

Real Estate and Loans. So acres, 4-room house, large barn, 5% miles from city limits, northeast of Atlanta, near railroad, for \$2,300, worth \$3,000.

PEACHTREE LOT, corner lot, over 100 feet front, offered at a lower price than any on the street.

\$12,000 For a beautiful hotel site, corner lot, near junction of Peachtree and Broad, cheap.

\$2,500 Beautiful Boulevard lot, near Angier avenue.

42,500 Beautiful Boulevard lot, near Angier avenue.

1,500, 5 Acres land on the electric line, near Decatur, nice branch, terms easy.

WANTED—50 acres land on R. and D. E. T., V. and Ga., or G., C. and N. railroad, well wooded, within 20 miles of Atlants; must be cheap.

25 Per acre for 400 acres 8 miles from car shed, 150 acres river bottom.

Office 12 E. Alabama street; telephone 383.

Fire Guards and Fenders. Atlanta Wire and Iron Works, 64 N. Broad.

Young or old having any form of Weakness. Los Manhood, Lack of Vigor, or one whose maniy pow-ers are failing. I will send FRES the formula of



you that our methods are right? It's the life of this business to save money any money, then we'd as well quit, because we'd lose all pride in the enterprise. Many of the alleged offerings advertised elsewhere are but a delusive mixture of moon shine and misrepresentation. That may work for just once, but folks are not hankering after it for a steady diet. People who investigate before they invest will purchase

Geo. Muse Glothing Go.,

Men's and Boys' Outfitters, 38 Whitehall Street.



SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.'S Real Estate Offers.

19621 ESEASO OTTEPS.

50 ACRES, 10 MILES FROM ATLANTA;
1½ miles from Montreal on the Seaboard
Air-Line railroad; 30 acres cultivated; 12
acres bottom land; plenty of timber; 4-r.
house and cribs and outhouses; fine orchard
—a choice suburban farm, for \$1,200; will
exchange for Atlanta property.

48 ACRES, 2½ MILES from Norcross, Ga.,
on the Southern railroad, 16 miles by wagon
road from Atlanta; 30 acres cultivated; good
orchard; good land; convenient treins from
Norcross to Atlanta; land lies well—a choice
little farm home for only \$1,000.
1,690 ACRES WELL improved farm, near
Thomson and Messena stations on the Geor,
gia railroad, with residence which coat
\$4,550, barns, cribs, sheds, tenant houses,
plenty of timber and water; will exchange
for Atlanta pioperty on fair basis of valuation.
WASHINGTON STREET CORNER LOT:

tion.
WASHINGTON STREET CORNER LOT;
levated, sodded, comparatively central,
ast front; to exchange for 6 to 10-r. resience in good neighborhood; lot worth
,600; might pay difference in money for
lace to suit.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.,
15 Peachtree St.

A Suit Peachtree Home FOR SALE.

It is a complete home, having every convenience, such as servants? house, stables, etc.

The sale will be at public outery on the premises at 12 o'clock on January 9, 1895.

Any person desiring to inspect the house and premises with a view of purchasing an do so between 10 o'clock and 12 o'clock any day before the sale.

The terms of sale will be one-third cash, the balance in equal annual payments in one, two and three years, with interest at 8 per cent.

The purchaser can have possession within twenty days from the date of sale.

The purchaser has the privilege of paying all cash. HUMPHREVS ('ASTLEMAN.

H. L. WILSON, Auctioneer.

O W ADAIR FORREST ADAIR REAL ESTATE, G. W. ADAIR,

14 Wall Street,

Kimball House. For Rent.

you use "The Best" which is made by the Kamper Grocery Co.? It is only 40ca pound; besides, I think it is much better than the Blowhard.

ETER LYNCH

Whitehall and 7 Mitchell streets; tree at 20 Peters street. In additional and Whitehall and 7 Mitchell streets; tree at 20 Peters street. In additional and Windows Additional and Streets at 20 Peters street. In additional and Streets. In additional

J. B.Roberts. Real Estate. 45 Marietta Street.

5-r. brand new house, monthly pay. 7-r., Windsor street, monthly payments
5-r. Georgia avenue, monthly payments
100x200, North avenue, want offer ... 2,000
48x180, corner lot, Forest avenue ... 2,200
10-r., Smith street, I block Whitehall .4,200
10-r. Sortest avenue, fronts two
ostreets ... 3,000
10-r., Forest avenue, all conveniences 8,500
Some good rent-paying property for sale
cheap.

ISAAC LIEBMAN,

Real Estate, Renting and Loans Agent,

28 Peachtree Street Local Money to loan on Atlanta Property at 7 per

cent and 8 per cent.

\$1,400 BUYS 3-ROOM HOUSE; lot 50x130, in Balley street. \$500 ON ANY TERMS buys new 3-room house, lot 35x100, on Collins avenue, near Marietta street. Why pay rent? \$1,000 BUYS 4-ROOM HOUSE; lot 50x130, on Balley street, near Fair street. \$1,750 BUYS new five-room house, corner lot, 50x150 on Crew street; easy terms. I HAVE A HOUSE and about an acre of ground on Flat Shoals road to exchange for a farm.
SEVERAL PIECES of central property

SEVERAL PIECES of central property at very low figures.

I HAVE FOR RENT-Nos.

\$\frac{15}{2}\$ Peachtree street.

\$\frac{5}{3}\$ N. Broad street.

\$\frac{10}{3}\$ N. Broad street.

MONEY TO LOAN on property at 7 per cent and \$ per cent. No delay, Money in the city.

\$\frac{10}{2}\$ Peachtree street.

THE GRAND.

TONIGHT And Tuesday at Matinee and Night

One of Atlanta's Standard Attractions—Not a No. 2 Company, but the Only One, and the One Big, Honest Spectacle That Does Not Advance Prices,

CHARLES H. YALE'S

NOVELTY-In the Ballets, Specialties, Scenery, Costumes, Marches, Premiers, Effects and Mechanism, and in every sense the greatest production yet given. Usual prices. Seats at Grand box office. Wednesday and Thursday, January 16th and

CHARMING MARIE JANSEN, Wednesday Evening and Thursday Matines

Delmonico's at Six. MISS DYNAMITE. Inder the direction of C. B. Jefferson Klow & Erlanger. Usual Prices. Seats at the Grand box of-Jan 13 tf

D'GIVE'S OPERA HOUSE,

ALL THIS WEEK Matinees Wednesday and Saturday,

The Baldwin-Rogers Company

Supporting the Rogers Sisters in Reper-TONIGHT

A LEAP FOR LIFE. CHANGE OF BILL NIGHTLY.

Prices, 10, 20 and 30c; matiness, 10 and 20a. Ladies admitted free tonight when accompanied by a paid 30c ticket. Seats at Miller's. STELLA

THE CREAT ITALIAN MASTERPIECE, Professor Cavaller Napoleone NANI'S

Beautiful \$100,000 Painting.

On Exhibition 14 Whitehall Street.

On Exhibition 14 Whitehall Street.

The creation of the genius of the greatest Italian artist, Professor Cavalier Napoleone Nani. His magic brush has created the charming and beautiful "Stella," is a lovely, so realistic and so life-like that to all lovers of art the beautiful "Stella," is a revelation so wonderful that it seems almost impossible for her to be but paint and canvas. "Stella" is a charming young girl, eighteen years of age, of wondrous beauty and exquisite form, who has posed for the greatest master of paintine in the world. It is a representation of the nude in the high-est perfection yet so idealized as to put to flight any impure suggestion. Proclaimed to have no equal by the most distinguished literary, scientific and artistic celebrities of every city where she has ever been on exhibition. In England, France, Germany and America, "Lella" is making a tour of the world, and as soon as completed she will return to Italy and her home will be in the Great Royal Uffizi Gallery at Florence, where money cannot buy her. This admirable picture, wherever it has been exhibited, has excited admiration and has been placed by competent judges in the first category of art.

In every city where this wonderful masterplece of art has been exhibited crowds have thronged to see it, the ladies being very enthusiastic in their praise. The artist, Italy's greatest professor, Cavaliting and Sculpture of Verona, Italy. It is the most famous school of art in all Europe. The highest honor that can be bestowed upon any Italian artist has been awarded this great master, that of haying the portrait of himself, painted by himself, placed in the great Royal Uffizi Gallery at Florence, italy, alongside of the immortal masters. Michael Angelo, Raffael and all the great Italian artists. This great honor is awarded to but few artists in each century. On exhibition daily from a m. to 10 p. m. st

14 WHITEHALL STREET.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Dayton Hale et al. will apply to the next regular meeting of the city council for franchise to build and operate an electric street railway in behalf of the Atlanta Electric Railway Company, along and over the following streets in the city: From Capitol avenue along Mitchell to Forsyth, thence along Forsyth to Poplar, also from Mitchell, along Whitehall to Wall street, also from Capitol avenue along Farser to Woodward avenue, janil-3t

MR. BALDWIN'S PLANS

Terminals Will Be Constructed.

Other News and Gossip of the Railroad nel B. W. Wrenn Remembered by the Northern Press.

Definite arrangements have been made by the Southern railway people for putting in the exposition terminals and the work will not be delayed a moment longer than

can be helped. Third Vice President W. H. Baldwin and Chief Engineer Bolton, of the Southern, were in conference with Mr. Grant Wilkins, chief of construction of the exposition, Saturday, and all the negotiations were closed that have been pending for some between the railroad company and

the exposition management. "We have closed the transaction of all preparatory business and will begin the work at once," said Mr. Baldwin to The Constitution before leaving Atlanta.

The first thing, of course, is to get the sidetrack laid to the government building, which is the first work to be done by the centractors in charge of the construction. The government building will soon be taken up, I am told, and th tractors will want the building material hald down to them on the spot. In order to do this, the Southern railway will have to lay a spur track from the main line into the exposition grounds and run it to the very site of the building. Then we can put the material right in the contractors hands and there will be nething to delay

the work on the building.
"This will enable us at the same time to take the building material into the grounds for the contractors in charge of an the other buildings. It is the purpose the railroad to have this work done We will soon have a force of hands on the spot at work grading the roadbed for the terminals. The work will be finished in short order, although we find it necessary to build about two miles and a half of new road in order to meet the demands of the exposition people.'

The Southern's Building.

Mr. Baldwin was asked about the plans of the Southern railway, as to the proposed building it intends to have on the exposi-

tion grounds.
"Yes, it is true that we intend to have a building of our own at the exposition," said he. "It is the purpose of the Southern to have its own place for exhibits. We will have a kind of depot building, and in it will have space for all our exhibits, the idea being to put there an attractive collection, exhibits, exh lection of exhibits, setting forth the claims and advantages of the Southern and the section of country traversed by it."

Mr. Baldwin left Atlanta Saturday at noon on the vestibule limited for Washing-As to Southern Immigration

The whole south is now working along the general plan of encouraging immigra-

tion to this section.

It is interesting to observe that the work is genuine, that there is little or no speculation about it and that it is being waged

successfully in every region of the south. Alderman Crabtree, of Chattanooga, is at the head of a scheme of which he talks

at the head of a scheme of which he talks as follows:

"Thousands of northwestern farmers are inquiring about this section. Within four months I have received over 1,000 letters, asking for information. Not a week passes but that prospective settlers can at our office, and we have been successful in locating a number of good citizens. From the present outlook we will, during the first half of this year, be instrumental in settling hundreds of families on farms within lifty miles of Chattanooga. tifty miles of Chattanoga.

"Our practical work along this line may make the details of our operation in-

that the teresting.

"In the first place, it is our custom to take agreements from persons desiring to sell lands, fixing a price at which they obligate themseives to sell for a stupulated time. This prevents the increasing of price themselves to read the increasing of price time. time. This prevents the increasing of price when a trade is imminent, and assures to buyers the owner's lowest figures. By vigorously pushing our efforts we have listed in this manner 575 desirable farms. We are bringing these places to the attention of the people we will wish to interest by judithe people we will wish to interest by judi-ciously distributing advertising matter through numerous agents with whom we have co-operative arrangements through-out the north, and through the railroad au-thorities. We do most effective work, how-ever, after the prospecter reaches here, by personally accompanying him, directing his investigations and explaining conditions. Our experience teaches us that the stran-ger, going unaccompanied into the country

Our experience teaches us that the stranger, going unaccompanied into the country with the announced purpose of buying a farm, is beset by rival owners, all desirous of selling and each disparaking the larges of all others, until he becomes convinced that none are desirable.

"Very few, even of those most interested in the subject, are aware of the active efforts of our railroads to turn the tide of immigration this way. Mr. W. C. Rinearson, general passenger agent of the Queen and Crescent, was among the plomeers in taking practical steps in this direction. His strong circular letter, sent cut about a year ago, addressed to his citizens along the lines of his system, I believe did more than any other agency to awaken our people to the importance of a concerted effort than any other agency to awaken our people to the importance of a concerted effort to obtain farmer immigration. He has also secured reduced rates over lines north of Cincinnati for southbound settlers. Mr. W. L. Danley, of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis rallway, is so deeply interested in the work, and encourages every movement that promises new settlers. Home-seekers' excursions are run from the north every month by the Queen and Crescent and Nashville and Chattanooga roads. "The most encouraging thing about the present immigration agitation is that there is nothing speculative connected with it." ng speculative connected with it."

Colonel W. B. Wrenn Remembered. George Carmichael, corresponding ary of the Southern Rhode Island Press Ciub, writes The Constitution a very

interesting letter in which he says: "The visitors of the International League of Press Clubs and the holding of its annual convention at Atlanta, Ga., in May, 1884, brought Colonel Wrenn and Colonel Evan Howell from Chattanooga, Atlanta, St. Augustine, Charleston, Richmond and Savannah, very near to the northern viscor's heart. The secretal transactions of the control o St. Augustine, Charleson, Savannah, very near to the northern vis-itor's hearts. The hospitality extended by them in behalf of and in the name of the them in behalf of and in the name of the people of the cities and states south of the Ohio river on that occasion will never be forgotten. In addition, may I add the appreciation of the ladies who journeyed from the New England and middle states on that trip, of the many courtesies and attentions extended to them by Mrs. Louite M. Gordon, Miss Lollie Belle Wylle and Mrs. Dr. Hagan.

"We hope and expect, when the International League of Press Clubs meets, the coming summer at Philadelphia, to induce

"We hope and expect, when the Interna-tional League of Press Clubs meets, the coming summer at Philadelphia, to induce our southern friends to visit Rhode Island. We cannot compete with the Venable Brothers in a barbecue, 'Away down south in Georgia, but in a true spirit of 'reci-procity' will instruct you in the mysteries of a genuine 'Rhode Island Clam Bake.' "GlORGE CARMICHAEL, "Shannock, R. I., January 8, 1895."

Cordele Board of Trade. Cordele, Ga., January 13.—(Special.)—The board of trade idea struck the business mer board of trade idea struck the business men of Cordele in the right spot. They like it. If some one will lead off in the right direction the thing will be assured. Cordele had a board of trade several years ago. She accomplished more for her commercial interests in six months than she could have done in two years without organization.

A New Courthouse.

Zebulon, Ga., January 13.—(Special.)—The grand jury very strongly urged the building of a new courthouse at the term of the superior court. probable that the county con the adjourned term of the superior court. It is very probable that the county commission will make all the necessary arrangement to build at an early date.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder orld's Fair Highest Medal and Dip

DR. NORCROSS OUT.

the Fifth Baptist Church.

He Served the Church Many Years, and Was a Faithful Minister-The New Minister.

Rev. C. N. Donaldson, who came here recently from Norfolk, Va., has been called to the pulpit of the Fifth Baptist church to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rev. Virgil Norcross.

Dr. Norcross, who for so many years has served this church satisfactorily, is no longer connected with it. The selection was made yesterday morning and Dr. Donaldson will immediately assume charge of the church work. Sever-

al weeks ago Rev. Virgil Norcross an nounced to his congregation that, owing to his health, he could not continue to occupy the pulpit. He asked that his resignation be accepted

at once, which was reluctantly done by the church. The congregation was slow to select his successor, but Dr. Donaldson was Yesterday morning a meeting of a large

number of the leading members of the church was held and Dr. Donaldson was called. He was the unanimous choice of the members, and his selection is considered a wise and happy one by the entire congregation. entire congregation.

While the resignation of Dr. Norcross is deplored, the coming of Dr. Donaldson is considered a most fortunate one, as it was impossible for Dr. Norcross to remain.

Dr. Donaldson is a minister of unusual force and ability. He is a thorough student

and an eloquent and forceful speaker.

Dr. Nercross has, much to the regret of the members of the Fifth Baptist church, seen fit not only to resign the pastorate of the church, but to sever his connection with contract of the church. tion with it entirely.

His reason for so doing is that the church might be free to select a pastor without consulting him or feeling that he had any preference in the matter. If he had

remained his friends say he might have been embarrassed by having it said that he used his influence for or against any

special minister.

The church has raised by subscription the money to pay all of its indeptedness and the new pastor will not have the task of freeing it from creditors.

Dr. Norcross was for ten years the pas-tor of this church. He was active in its building and his work was a labor of love. worked hard to secure a suitable build. ing for his congregation and was beloved by them all. Several years ago he tendered his resignation on account of falling health, he was finally prevailed upon to withdraw it and continue as pastor. Later he again tendered his resignation.

and this time he was again prevented from leaving the church by the congregation, which insisted that he remain. He was voted a vacation, and after a

few weeks of rest, returned to his labors with renewed energy. Since then his health has again become impaired and his last resignation was such a one as could not be declined.

NEW PASTOR AT PAYNE.

Rev. W. L. Wooten Preached an Able Sermon Yesterday Morning.

"And all the children of Israei fad light in their dweilings," was the theme taken by the new pastor, Rev. W. L. Wooten, at the morning service in Payne Memorial church. morning service in Payne Memorial church. The miraculous manifestation of light to the Israelites on the one side and of dark-ness to the Egyptians on the other side, was taken as a symbol of the light which pervades and enlightens the hearts and life of those who are walking in the divine light, and the darkness and hopelessness of those who are walking in sin without the inspiration of hope in their pathway.

This miracle of the plague of darkness was one of a series or miracles wrought to rid the Israelites of their bondage to the

Egyptians. Each manifestation of God's power was perfect in itself but failed to accomplish its purpose in causing Pharach to let the people go. God has always reto let the people go. God has always resorted to miracles, not to show His power as he would have been none the less omnipotent if none of the world knew anything of them. God does not work miracles for His own benefit, but their object is the good of man, and their excellency is the divine power which produces them. Man's will often defeats the object of the miracle. They do not tail in their character but sometimes fall in God's purposes concern-They do not tail in their character but sometimes fail in God's purposes concerning them. Miracles may and often do convict, but not convert. It 's through the cooperation of man that God's purposes toward men are carried out. We would not be here if God could do his work by himself. If omnipotence could achieve moral results despite the will of man, He would prepare us all for his kingdom and for the mansions in the skies. We are told that in one place Jesus "did not many mighty works because of their unbelief."

The kingdom of light and darkness often touch, but do not bend. True of communities and families; some in light—others in darkness, others remaining in sin and death—in different kingdoms and states. Men are convinced of the being of God and the divinity of Jesus Christ, but they have quenched His spirit in them and have hardened their hearts, and today they are monuments of His mercy but more particularly the monuments of sin.

A Sheriff with a Record.

Oglethorpe, Ga., January 13 .- (Special.)-Sheriff M: B. Gilmore was sixty years of age last week on the very day that his successor, Mr. Childs, was elected. When he came into office fourteen years ago, he found a stack of warrants against offenders who had never been arrested. A dozen or more desperadoes were then at large in this county, defying arrest. Mr. Glimore was then in the prime of manhood, full of energy and vigor. He went to work, and in a few weeks he had our county jail full of violators of the law. Every was either landed in jail or forced to fle the country. He became a terror to crin inals, and it was generally conceded that Mr. Gilmore made the cest sheriff Macon county had ever had. As long as the chose to be a candidate no one could de feat him, but the advance of age made i necessary for him to retire from such ac tive and arduous work as the sheriff. office imposed, so he declined to be a candi date for renomination last year, and, as soon as his successor qualifies, he will retire to private life, with the plaudit of Well done, thou good and faithful servant.'

A Progressive Farmer.

Dalton, Ga., January 13.—(Special.)—Captain W. H. Kenner, a progressive White field farmer, built a large house on the south side of a hill, double lining it and filling the lining with sawdust to hold his potatoes, pumpkins, flowers, etc. He divided into two large stalls for various farm products that have kept perfectly. He has 500 bushels of potatoes, several wagonloads of cabbage and pumpkins, and two big cribs of corn and plenty of fodder, besides thirty head of hogs. He raised four acres of cotton and 1,000 pounds of fine tobacco, which he sells to neighbors in the hand

Three Public Schools. Dahlonega, Ga., January 13.—(Special.)— Dahlonega will again have three public schools this year—two of them commenced last Monday. One is being taught by Miss Lizzie Char an and the oth Cain, The third one will begin next Monday by Mr. Bartow Anderson.

BACK IN THE '20S.

Have Been Pixed, and the Exposition Rev. C. N. Donaldson Chosen Pastor of When Some of the First State Courts

WORK WILL BEGIN WITHOUT DELAY DR. NORCROSS'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED SOME INTERESTING GEORGIA HISTORY

Which Dates Back to the Day of Our Grandfathers-The First Superior Courts.

Arlington, Ga., January 13 .- (Special.) Arlington, Ga., January 13.—(Special.)—
Way back in the "twenties" when Early
county was first settled, it embraced a very
large territory—what is now Early, Miller,
Decatur, Baker, Dougherty, Calhoun and
parts of Thomas, Mitchell and Clay.

The first superior court held in the county was held at the nouse of Richard Grimster, in the extreme vesters part of the

ley, in the extreme western part of the county, near the Chattahoochee river, in county, near the Chattahoochee river, in April, 1821, and was presided over by Judge Thomas W. Harris, judge of what was then known as the Southern circuit, composed of Twiggs, Laurens, Teifair, Appling, Irwin, Pulaski and Early counties, and perhaps Dooly. More than twenty counties are em braced in this territory now. Thomas Tay-lor was clerk and John Brockman sheriff. Very little business was transacted at this erm of court, there being neither grand nor pett jurors impaneled. In October of the same year the court was

moved to a new place, down near where the present village of Cedar Springs is lothe present village of Cedar Springs is located. Judge Harris presided; Thomas Tavlor was clerk and Nevin McBryde transacted the business for him; the solicitor general rejoiced in the lengthy name of Charles Fenton Mercer Betten, and Thomas Ccck was sheriff. At this term of the court he first grand jury of the county was impanded but there was no retil jury.

eled, but there was no petit jury.

The third term of court, April 1822, was held at the same place. Judge Harris presided, but there was a new set of officers. Thaddeus Goode Holt was solicitor general. Nevin McBryde clerk and William A. Carr sheriff. No grand jury was impaneled at this term but the first petit jury was im-

The next court was held in June, 1823, at the same place, with the same officers, and the first bills of indictment were re-turned. The lawyers usually in attendance on these courts were Thomas W. Harris, judge; T. G. Holt, soligitor general; Lott Warren, Moses Fort, Charles F. M. Betten, Samuel Gainer and perhaps William H. Tor rence, Robert A. Beall, Eli Warren and oth-

The next term of the court, the fifth, was The next term of the court, the fifth, was held at the same place, with the same officers, in January, 1824. The court sat only two days and then adjourned. The expenses of the courts cost the people very little in those days except in the time, labor and expense required to reach the court ground and return home. Many failed to respond to the summons to the court because they were unable to meet the expenses of the respondents. unable to meet the expenses of the trip

At the session of the legislature in 1823 a new county, Decatur, was formed from the lower portion of Early and this necessitated a change in the court ground. A commission of five members was appointed to select the new location, erect temporary buildings, etc., and in the discharge of that duty they selected a yeary nearly location on Pachitle. etc., and in the discharge of that duty they selected a very pretty location on Pachitla creek at the house of Jonathan Neal, near McLeary's old mill, in what is now Calhoun county, on the left of the road that now leads from Arlington to Morgan. There are no traces of the old buildings left to mark the site of the old courthouse, and but few traces of the old mill now remain. The ruthless hand of time will soon obligates.

rem traces of the old mill now remain. The ruthless hand of time will soon obliterate the last vestige of the grist mill as it has already done the mill of justice.

In June, 1824, Judge Harris held his last term of court in Early county at this new courthouse. Holt was still selicitor general and McBryde clerk, but David D. Smith's name appears on the record as sheriff. name appears on the record as sheriff. Many of Sheriff Smith's descendants are

still living in and around Blakely.

The January term, 1825, of the court was held at the same peae, then called Neal's, with T. G. Holt as judge, R. A. Beall solicitor general, AcBryde clerk and Smith sheriff. The June term 1825 was held at the same place with the same officers. same place with the same officers. The January term, 1826, was held at Neal's

The January term, 1825, was held at Neal's with Moses Fort as judge, T. G. Mitchell, solicitor general, McDryde clerk and Smith sheriff. Solicitor General Mitchell was killed in a duel in South Carolina by Dr. A. Baber before the sitting of the next term of court. In the fall of 1825 the legislature created In the fall of IND the legislature created a new county, Baker, out of territory belonging to Early, and this necessitated another change in the location of the court, Neal's being too near the boundary between the two counties, and the present town of Blakely was selected as the new site. The last court held at Neal's was in July 1826, with Moses Fort as judge Lott Western with Moses Fort as judge, Lott Warren as solicitor general, N. McBryde as clerk and John Floyd as sheriff ..

and has been there ever since, but strong efforts were made to move it to Fort Gaines at that time. These efforts finally resulted in the creation of the county Clay, partly out of the territory of Early

WILL LEAVE TUESDAY NIGHT.

Contributions Continue to Come in to Governor Northen.
The Nebraska relief train will leave At-

lanta at 8 o'clock Tuesday night. It will be loaded with articles for the relief of the sufferers of that far-off state. and will carry comfort and cheer to many a poor, needy one. The contributions con-tinue to come in, and, under the able superintendence and management of Gover for Northen, the enterprise is assuming valuable proportions. The governor has worked hard and unselfishly in the matter, and deserves great credit for the splendid ferers.

The following list of contributions received yesterday is furnished by the gov-

Shipments of provisions, such as corn flour, syrup, meat, from various parts of the state; 20 barrels of flour from E. T. Noel of Estill Springs, Tenn.; \$83 in money from various contributors throughout the state; one-half carload of corn from the fruit growers of Houston ccunty, a car-load of provisions from Thomasville; unite oad of provisions from Thomasville; quite a lot of clothing from the King's Daughters of Union Point, Ga., and Monticello, Ga.; one carload of provisions from Savannah; one carload of coal from J. C. Wilson Coal and Lumber Company, of this city; 25 tons to the car; one carload of coal from the other coal dealers of this city.

"I hope to get enough contributions from Atlanta to make up a carload outside the carload contributed by the director of the exposition if I receive further liberal contributions on Monday," said the gov-

enor yesterday.

It has been published that the Nebraska train will leave Monday. The train will start from this city at 8 o'clock Tuesday night, the 15th instant. Mr. J. M. Brown traffic manager of the Western and At-lantic railroad, has arranged to make a special train of it and to go through drawn by engines of the Nashvillt, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway, the Illinois Central, and the Burlington.

Illinois at Atlanta. From The Chicago Herald.

The north will go south numerously next autumn to see the Cotton States and Inter-national exposition at Atlanta. It is important that the north shall do all in its power to show not only its sympathy with this first great effort of the cotton belt to give new impulse to the manifold indus-tries connected with its chief agricultural product, but also to bring south and north into closer commercial and social relations. Illinois has perhaps a greater interest than any other northern commonwealth in making known to the trade of the south ad-vantages to be had within her boundaries.

tion of the southeastern states might fare better be with us than with the northern seaboard or the midule or New England states. We can sell the north nearly every-thing her people need; and as railroad facilthing her people need; and as railroad facil-ities are improved between the lakes and the southeastern portion of the country it will be easy for Illinois and the south to come into a relationship which profitable for all concerned.

profitable for all concerned.

There are many reasons why the state of Illinois should have a building at Atlanta. As the scope of the exposition is relatively less in all respects than that of the Columbian fair at Chicago a great appropriation will not be required to put up and suitably naintain an Illinois building which will be worthy this great state, a resort for Illinois people of Atlanta and an ornament to the fair architecture, whose standard is grace-

ful and appropriate.

There is a surplus of about \$100,000 left over to the credit of the commission representing the state of Illinois at the Columbian fair. The legislature can do what it pleases with this money. An appropriation of \$50,000 should be made for a becoming representation of the state at the Cotton States and International exposition. Pro-cedure to this end should be begun forthcedure to this end should be begun forth-with, as there is no time to lose. The At-lanta exposition opens next September. A small commission should also be appointed to have charge of the Illinois buildings and

There can be no question of p this matter. Only a narrow and perverse spirit can find pretext for refusing a substantial expression of the good will of our people to the south. The agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of Illinois demand representation at Atlanta, and their demand also can be met in th way suggested.

AT THE THEATERS.

"Devil's Auction" to Appear at the Grand Tonight.

One of the most popular attractions that one of the most popular actions wisits our city is due tonight and Tuesday, when the Grand will present that well-known spectacle, Charles H. Yale's newest "Devil's Auction." This favorite show picce, like the proverbial brook, seems destined to "run on forever," for each succeeding yea blessoms forth in new array, filled to detion with all that is bright, new and autiful, with all the old matter eliminated and replaced with ideas so new and timely that the statement is made that "everything is new but the title," and this statement seems to be fully and amply substantiated. is new but the title," and this statement is ensems to be fully and amply substantiated. According to the promise of the management, this year's production will be no exception to the rule, as the entire summer has been occupied in preparing a production which will exceed by far any former presentation of this famous spectacle, and such changes have been made in dialogue, music, scenery, costumes, specialities and spectacular features as will render it an entireiy new piece, for from the rise to the fall of the curtain, almost nothing remains to remind its audience of the past, save the name itself. The dramatuc cast has been greatly augmented and includes among its members Miss Sadie Stephens, Jaguarina, Mildred Holdon, Nera Vernon, Gladys Castleton, Gus Eruno, Jr., Al W. Decker, William Ruge, Eddie Snow, William Lorella, George Caron and William Young, while the principal dancers are Miles. Chitten, Bartoletti and Amore from the principal European theaters. The specialities which are, it is claimed, decided novelities, are the famous Cee-Moo aroupe of English pantomimists, the Les Freres Caron, French acrobats, and the Lorella Trio in Black Art. Five entire new scenes have been built, two of which are notably effective, "The Bower of Flowers" and the "Old Five Points," New York city, while the magnificent transformation "The Advent of Spring," has been added to and beautifully improved. Much has been accomplished in the way of ballets and the new members will include "The Swells of the Ballet," and "On the Rinlio," maintaining the principal features of "The Boulevard," which was one of the grates' successes of last season. Considerable tricks and mechanical scenery, all for the annoyance of "Toby" have been designed, and the costuming, which numbers scores of designs, has all been made for this tour. It is claimed that, taking the piece all in all, is lessans, and the Jansen.

The attraction at the Grand on Wednes day, January 16th, will be Marle Jansen, in her highly successful comedy, "Delmonico's at Six," which takes its name from the fact that one of its acts transpires in the private dining room of the celebrated restaurant. Wherever Miss Jansen was seen last year, in this play, she created a highly favorable impression and added to her reputation as a bright and winning comedienne. The company supporting her this season is one of the best, and includes such well-known artists as Frederick Bond, Will Mandeville, William Norris, Charles Mason, Fred Peters, Soldene Powell, Grace Huntington, Hope Rose and Annie Shindle. On Thursday evening Miss Jansen will be seen in her latest successful creation, "Miss Dynamite." fact that one of its acts transpires in the

The Baldwin-Rogers Company.

Tonight, at DeGive's opera house, the Baldwin Rogers Company commences their engagement of one week at the popular engagement of one week at the popular prices of 10, 20 and 30 cents, giving matiness on Wednesday and Saturday. The company has a splendid uniformed band and orches-tra, whose delightful music will be quite a feature of the engagement. Complimentary ladies tickets have been distributed around the city giving each person holding a 30 cents ticket the privilege to take a lady free tonight.

cents ficket the privilege to take a lady free tonight.

"A Leap for Life" has been chosen for tonight's bill and there is every indication of a large business for the week.

Theatergoers will be glad to welcome E. H. O'Connor and Amy Paige, who as old Atlanta favorites, will delight the audiences with their clever specialties. The plays for the remainder of the week will be announced later, as the bill will be changed nightly.

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action, but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally invite the system. hjure the system.

DR. ALEXANDER S. TUCKER

Cures Hernia or Rupture without the knife. Cure guaranteed in every case or money refunded, Consul tation free, Address Dr. Alexander S. Tucker, 212 Norcross Building jan 13 1 ynr m

FOR REST-Colleges Couses, Etc. FOR RENT-in good neighborhood, close in, 8-room house, new, \$18 per month. Inquire C. P. Johnson. jan 13 3t 9R. H., 143 Capitol avenue, \$42.50. C. H. Girardeau, 8 East Wall street. jan 12-1w.

FOR RENT-A large, well lighted store, No. 49 West Alabama street, suitable for almost any kind of business. Apply to R. F. Maddox, Jr. jani3-sun mo tu

FOR RENT-Miscellancour.

PERSONAL. ASH paid for old gold and silver. Julius R. Watts & Co., jeweiers, 57 Whitenall. FOR SALE-Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—One second-hand Otis Bros. hydraulic elevator, in splendid condition. Will sell for less than half its value. Ap-ply to Fitten-Thompson Hardware Co. e o d 7t

e o d 7t

FOR SALE—A gas engine and Knowles
pump; will sell them at one-fourth the
original price; pump and engine almost
as good as new. Apply at Fitten-Thompson Hardware Co., corner Broad and
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dec.30-eod-2w TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES. WILLIAMS standard typewriter, desks typewriter supplies, repairing, carbon, rib bons, second-hand typewriters. Edwin Nan din, 15 Peachtree street, Atlanta.

WANTED-Boarders. BOARDERS WANTED—Several young men can get first-class board very reasonable at 60 West Harris street. jan-10-5t



HELP WANTED-Male.

WANTED—Active men in small towns, \$15 per month can be made, and will prove it. We furnish samples free. Write us; we will explain. Address box 5308, Boston. Mass. Mass. nov1-25t 6 o d
NEW FACES—All about changing the features and renovating blemishes in 150-page
book for a stamp. Jonn H. Woodbury.
127 W. 22d street, New York. Inventor of
Woodbury's Facial Soap.

WANTED - Reliable salesman, already traveling, to carry our lubricants as a side line, Manufacturers' "Il Company, Cleveland, O. sept22.

WANTED-Arents.

WANTED-Traveling agents to sell at wholesale and retail and handle subagents; also lady agents and man and wife. Call today. Shaw, Brunswick house.

house.

AGENTS WANTED, or salesmen desiring side line to take orders by sample; staple seller, easily carried. We pay expenses and salary or commission and furnish samples on application. Address Lock Box 125, New York city.

WANTED-Live, hustling agents to represent the largest talloring establishment in the world. Suits \$12 up. Pants \$3 up. The Royal Tailors, Haymarket theater building, Chicago.

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iyn, N. Y.

jan13-3t

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AIDNTS-Rubber undergarment; quick sales; big profits; catalogue free.

Mrs. N. B. Little Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ili. jan6-104t

FOR SALE-Part interest in an established paying business; must have \$1,000 to \$2,000 or more capital to secure best results this spring; a splendid chance for a live young man. Address W. S., care this office. jan13-5t

A FULL OUTFIT for drug store, prescription counter, shelving, bottles, drugs scales and everything requisite to oper a first-class prescription pharmacy—a bar gain for casa. 180 Peachtree street, corner of Ellis. FOR SALE—A first-class paying newspaper. Address H., Barnesville, Ga. jan 12-2t.

STATE RIGHT to manufacture our ma chine. If you are looking for a money making investment, communicate. A. C R. Ca., 15 Park street, Wakefield, Mass NEWSPAPER FOR SALE-Half interest in an old established democratic paper in democratic county. Good terms to right party. Address Lock Box 75, Thom-aston, Ga. jan11-3t

LOST-Between Houston and Peters streets one day book; finder will please bring same to our office and get reward. Stocks Coal Company, jan13-2t LOST-White setter; black head and ears, gray muzzle, black spot on back and at root of tail; answers to name of Duke. Reward for return or information, 205 Bass street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

KILEY-GRANT COMPANY negotiates loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans. 28 South Broad street. jan 12-1y top col. MONEY TO LEND-\$4,000 now on hand at

7 per cent interest; 3 to 5 years on Atlanta city property. Ansley Bros., 12 E. Alabama street. \$25,000 to lend at 7 per cent; \$6,000, \$4,500 \$1,500, at 8. Short time notes purchased. T. F. Scott, 807 Equitable building. panil-3t LOANS UPON REAL ESTATE in or near

Atlanta promptly negotiated by S. Bar-nett, Equitable building. oct 14-6m. MONEY TO LOAN-\$1,000 to \$50,000, Atlanta MONEY TO LOAN-\$1,000 to \$50,000, Atlanta real estate security; one to five years time. D. H. Livermore, State Savings bank.

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stock wanted. R. H. Jones, 45 Marietta street.

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prepared to place loans on building, are prepared to place loans business property at 6 per cent; on re dence property at 7 per cent. novi

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(GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN DIVISIOS.) Prom Norfolk. 5 29 am To Charleston... 1
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GEORGIA MIDIAND AND GULR.
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S. A. L.

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1025 m 9 4)pm Ar. Cnar.ott ... Lv 5 50 am 755 pm 7 45 pm 9 45 pm Ar. Wadesboro Lv 8 57 am 811 pm 8 30 am 10 20 pm Ar. Kocknghm. Lv 8 00 am 7 10 pm 8 40 am 10 30 pm Ar... Hamiet... Lv 7 54 am 7 30 pm 1230pm 753a a Ar Wilmingt'n Lv 7 30 pm 345pm 9 43 am | 11 21 pm Ar...So. Pines Lv | 7 10 am | 6 27 pm | 10 30 am | 12 05 am Ar... Sau/ocd Lv | 6 28 am | 5 31 pm | 11 00 am | 1 24 am Ar... Ralen A... Lv | 5 1 c am | 3 50 pm | 1 43 pm | 2 .3 am Ar... Hendes a...Lv | 4 10 am | 1 65 pm | 3 12 pm | 4 65 am Ar... Wedon Lv | 2 48 am 1 14 am | 1 61 pm | 1 62 pm | 1 63 am Ar... Wedon Lv | 2 48 am 1 14 am | 1 64 pm | 1 64 pm | 1 65 pm | 8 50 pm 7 30 am Ar .. Nor olk ... Ly 9 00 pm 9 15 am

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Between Norfolk and New York. (Via New York, Philadelphia and Noriolk R. No. 82. No. 34. Daily. No. 94. No. 4 8 15 pm 7 30 am Lv P'isarouth, Ar 3 10 am 8 15 pm 5 20 pm 10 45 am Ar Cape Chr. es Lv 8 35 am 5 16 pm 1 00 am 2 70 pm Ar. Delmar. L - 5a am 1 3 pm 5 10 am 6 00 pm Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv 3 00 am 10 10 pm 7 44 am 8 38 pm Ar New York Lv 8 00 pm 5 6 am

Berween Atlanta and Charleston

No. 31. No. 36. Daily, Centrl Time No. 43 No. 44 4 15 p.a. Ar. Columbia. Ar ... 11 15 am 5 co pm ... Ar. Sumter. Ar ... 1. 0 am 8 40 pm ... Ar. Charleston.Lv ... 7 15 am

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FLORIDA.

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THE RICH

In the World-

HOW IT HAS

to Be a Good 1 Trinity's N

New York, Jan church corporatio common description Every business Broadway instin tal calculation ho cumbered by the t net under the ha they occupy the the city of New Y tion of churchaway up town—in iness" that all the dormant century not strange that should take a fina timental turn.
Of the extent of income from its v penditures of its i itself is silent.

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but after several governor gained havestry, who we the affairs of the the city of New Y. The first clergy Vesey, whose nalamps hard by Spelled to go to En While he was away to the assembly a corporation and was corporation and was a server gained. ish in existence, vand ready for bus How Trinity Co The Rev. Vesses mas day, 1697, be of William and M

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SCHEDULES.

POINT RAILROAD. To Manchester... 3 35 au To Manchester... 3 35 au To Palmetto.... 11 55 au STo Montgomery 1 30 pu To Manchester... 3 15 pu STo Selma 20 pu only: To Newman 5 10 pm

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NE. SCHEDULE 23, 1894.

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PA. information if ifornia and in ourist Agent, Iouse, Atlanta

THE RICHEST CHURCH

In the World--- The Great Estate of Trinity Church.

HOW IT HAS INCREASED IN VALUE

Early Grants of Land That Have Grown to Be a Good Part of New York City. Trinity's Numerous Offspring.

New York, January 11.—"The richest church corporation in the world" is the common description of Trinky. Every business man who goes down

Broadway instinctively figures up in men-tal calculation how much the ground en-cumbered by the two old graveyards would net under the hammer. He knows that they occupy the most valuable ground in the city of New York, and that the populathe city of New York, and that the popula-tion of church-goers has drifted miles away up town—in fact, that it is not "bus-iness" that all this wealth should be lying dormant century after century. And it is not strange that his thoughts of Trinity should take a financial rather than a sen

timental turn.
Of the extent of its riches, of the annual income from its vast estates, or of the ex-penditures of its princely revenues, Trinity

How Trinity Started.

Trinity church represents the foundation stone of the church of England in America. The names of its founders and vestrymen and promoters and communicants are the names of the streets of older New York. It is contemporaneous with the British flag that floated over New Amsterdam. The very day that the Dutch flag was pulled down and the flag of England floated above the battery fort the spirit of Trinity ap-peared and gobbled up a little Dutch church near the fort. This was in 1664, but it was a yery fair beginning. The first governor of the province, Fletcher, was an ardent churchman, and the first thing he did was to give the Dutch and other inhabitants to understand that the conquest carried with it the established church and to push the assembly and the people of New York for its official recognition and main-tenance. There was considerable friction but after several years' hard fighting the governor gained his point, and in 1896 got a vestry, who were styled "Managers of the affairs of the church of England and the city of New York."

the city of New York."

The first clergyman was one, William Vesey, whose name decorates the street lamps hard by St. Paul. He was compelled to go to England for his ordination. While he was away the "manager" applied to the assembly and obtained an act of incorporation and when Mr. Vesey returned a full fledged priest he found Trinity particle systems. ish in existence, with a charter of its own and ready for business. How Trinity Came to Own a Good Part of New York.

The Rev. Vessey was inducted on Christ-mas day, 1697, being the fifth of the reign of William and Mary. By the charter thus obtained, approved by the governor of the province and sanctioned by the royal seal, Trimity was presented with a "certain piece Trinity was presented with a "certain piece and parcel of ground in or near to a street without the north gate of the city of New York, commonly called and known as Broadway;" also a "certain church and steeple," presumably the same captured from the unfortunate Dutch. However, the Dutch were apparently satisfied in some particular grant of their own. The "church and steeple" thus come by was the first Trinity church, and was formally opened Trinity church, and was formally opened March 13, 1898. For the support of the rec-tor and the church a tax was immediately laid upon the people of the parish. To further put the "parish of Trinity tor and the church a tax was immediately laid upon the people of the parish.

To further put the "parish of Trinity church" upon its feet the good Queen Ann, in 1705, made an additional grant to the corporation by letters patent signed by Lord Cornbury, then governor of the province, "of a tract of land then called Queen's farm, lying on the west side of Manhattan island and extending from St. Paul's chapel northward along the river to the Skinner road, now Christopher street." This farm was afterwards called "King's farm," and was also known at one time as "Church was also known at one time as "Church farm." It was little else than a farm and lay outside the city walls and was cultivated. But it so supplemented the former grant that the church corporation was then in possession of practically all of that por-In possession of practically all of that portion of the city lying west of Broadway, between the battery and Christopher street. For many years it was one-third of the entire city of New York. It is through this tract Church street runs, and the whole has been built up these hundred years. Immediately following this grant the building of a church was begun and provision was made at the same time for taxing the parish still further to pay for it. Subscriptions didn't come in very fast in those days. The church was, therefore, a small affair. Some of the money used had been raised to liberate slaves—slaves worked on the building—and commissions. over raised to indetee states and commissions on "all weifts, wrecks and drift whales," and all that sort of thing went to swell the coffers of the managers. The corporation was gathering impetus for its great financial future.

The First "New" Church.

The First "New" Church.

The new church was a small, square edifice that would now be considered common in a country town, but it was then deemed an imposing structure. "It stands," said a descriptive writer of the day, "very pleasantly upon the banks of Hudson's river, and has a large cemetry on each side, inclosed in front by a planted paled fence. Before it is a long walk railed off from Broadway, the pleasantest street of any in the whole town."

As enlarged in 1737 it was "about 148 feet long, including the tower and chancel, and seventy-two feet broad, with a steeple 175 feet high." The vestrymen were of the most reputable citizens and distinguished officials of the British government in the colony. It had already three complete sets of communion plate bestowed upon it by royalty—one from William and Mary, one from Queen Ann, the other from one of the Georges. People began obligingly to die and leave it something. About this time its original rector, Mr. Vessey, died also, and was succeeded by the Rev. Barclay, in 1746. We know all about Barclay by reason of his street, which he left behind him near Vesey's.

Trinity's Offspring.

by reason of his street, which he left behind him near Vesey's.

Trinity's Offspring.

In time its congregation got too big for Trinity and a church of "case" was projected. This was erected on Beekman and Cliff streets—Messrs, Reade, Luddow, Beekman, Clarkson, Livingston, Murray, Chambers, Desbrosses and other gentlemen who are remembered by New York streets, being in this first real estate deal. The corporation paid f645 (\$3,225), for six lots, how probably worth more than six times as much singly. This chapel was loyally called St. George's, and was of cut stone modeled upon a soap box with a cake of soap representing the tower. It was burned down and restored the following year.

A charity school was built near Trinity in 11% and it, too, immediately succumbed to fire. Trinity itself came near sharing the same fate at the time. Public sympathy was greatly stimulated by these misfortunes, and a goodly sum of money was raised to repair the damages. A new charity school rose on Rector and Greenwith attrets, a school afterwards converted into the New York Protestant Episcopal school. Ground was donated for the beginning of King's college, now Columbia university, which ground has so increased in value as to afford a large share of the income of the institution. The arrival of Dean Berkley and his close friendship for the managers of Trinity, resulted in the founding of the famous Berkley school, for the support of which the land given by Trinity furnishes a considerable income.

The building of St. Paul's chapel, just above Trinity, on Broadway, was begun about 1763, and was finished three years later. This was on church ground and was the exclusive and beautiful work of the Trinity corporation. It was to St. Paul's that Washington retired immediately after his inauguration as the first president of the republic at he federal building to give thanks for the success of the patriot cause. And here, when in the city, he afterwards received the holy communion.

Trinity's Trials During the Revolu-

At the outbreak of the revolution Trinity aftered to the British cause. Washington and a request to the rectors of St. Paul's and Trinity asking them to refrain from reading that portion of the Church of England service referring to the king. The excitament in the city, was intense, and threats

were made of mobbing and sacking the churches unless they should substitute others for the prayers for England and the king. But they refused and on a certain Sunday a company of continentals marched into Trinity with loaded guns and with drum and fite to enforce the demand. In the face of this the rector read the usual services, and, it may as well be said, was not harmed or even interrupted.

Public feeling ran so high, however, that the vostry concluded to close the churches for the time, until the return of the king's troops. Later a series of incendiary fires broke out and Trinity was reduced to ashes, along with the charity school on Rector street. St. Paul's and King's college narrowly escaped the same fate.

The close of the revolution found the two congregations worshiping together in St. Paul's, and the corporation in financial embarrassment. But it quickly recovered, and the spring of 1875 saw a new Trinity church under construction on the old site. In this special pews were set apart for the president of the United States and the governor of the state of New York. Trinity became more liberal, and not only adopted the change of prayers but gave magnificent donations of land to all the Presbyterian churches of the city. In 1795 it was discovered that serious defects existed in the roof and walls of the new church and after many attempts to remedy them the church wa pulled down the present beautiful and substantial edifice was erected in its place and it stands today a rare specimen of church architecture. Though somewhat enlarged and improved within and without in succeeding years it is in the main as first built.

The corporation also built St. Mark's and

Trinity's Liberality and Extension.

The corporation also built St. Mark's and endowed it with conspicuous liberality besides contributing to the Presbyterian churches as already noticed and began in 1802 a systematic extension of its ewn establishment. It purchased a few lots in the "Lispenard meadows," then declared by some of the managers not worth fencing in, and erected the chapel of St. John, endowing it in the usual way. About the same time the vestry undertook the establishment of an institution for the promotion of religion and learning, the founding of a theological library and endowed additional fellowships in Columbia college. Lots on Barclay, Hudson, Murray, Warren and Greenwich streets went in endowment funds. Ali of these have greatly increased in value and bring substantial revenues.

Under Trinity's inspiring touch Grace church rose in permanent loyeliness to gladden the eye of subsequent generations. The latter got some twenty-fige valuable lots and other financial aid from time to time, until it proved such a beggar that Trinity refused to further support it. Other value Trinity's Liberality and Extension

and other financial aid from time to time, until it proved such a beggar that Trinity refused to further support it. Other valuable ground was transferred in 1810 and 1816 to the use of free schools and for the use of the city in the Washington market. Additional aid was given St. George's, which burned down shortly after, and was then rebuilt by Trinity.

Trinity's Later Work.

During the service of the present rector, Dr. Morgan Dix, Trinity has built five chapels additional and many other buildings devated to religious and secular instruction. St. Chrysostom's, St. Augustine's, St. Agnes's, St. Cornelius and St. Luke's owe much to Trinity; while a school house on Trinity place and Thames street, for the Trinity schools; a parish building back of St. Paul's, giving room to the schools of that church; offices for the rectors of both churches, and for the several priests connected therewith, and for the home of the vestry and corporation itself; a parish building for St. Augustine's on Houston street; a similar building for each of the other new churches, and a parish hospital on Varick street, all bear practical evidence of the present spirit of the corporation. It has established schools, including day and night, training schools, kindergartens, cooking schools and schools of manual training. Indeed, such a variety and number of societies, industrial, benevolent, religious, etc., have sprung up around every one of Trinity's branches that it is impossible to enumerate them here.

around every one of Trinity's branches that it is impossible to enumerate them here.

In the year book of 1884 it is officially stated that the income of the seven churches under Trinity's patronage from pew rent does not amount to more than one-twentieth part of the expenses and that Trinity pays the other nineteen-twentieths. When we add to this the support given to various missions, grant the allowances to societies, expenses on corporation property and general church expenditures, it is not difficult to see where the money of "the richest church corporation" goes; and when we remember that Trinity started out in 1710 with a small collection of negro slaves and servants and their children in the work of religious and secular education, with one priest and an imported school-master, it can be truthfully said that she has kept fully abreast of the times and multiplied her talents.

How Trinity Manages Its Estafe

How Trinity Manages Its Estate

Trinity is sensitive in being called "rich."

Every year or two it gets up and apologizes.

Usually the apology is in the year book;

this year it is from the pulpit and by the
rector himself. In the year book of 1874
it protests that its income is not more than
haif a million, and that there are several
individuals in New York who have more
money. But some ten or twelve years later
it is found that the same statement is
given of the income, although all other
real property in its neighborhood has
doubled in value. Nothing can be learned
of the actual value or even the assessed
value of the corporation property, since
most of it is under long lease and the taxes
are paid by individual tenants. Most of
this property is in the third, fifth and ninth
wards. It is leased generally on twentyone year leases. Should the tenant put up
new buildings he can at the expiration of
his lease renew at a valuation fixed by a
board of arbitration, one member of which How Trinity Manages Its Estate new buildings he can at the expiration of his lease renew at a valuation fixed by a board of arbitration, one member of which is chosen by Trinity, one by him and a third by these two. Whatever valuation that board puts upon the improvements will be reimbursed to the tenant if he does not renew the lease for another twenty-one years. In each of these leases is a cast iron clause that the place shall not be used as a slaughter house, bakery, vitner's butcher shop, or liquor store. As Trinity never builds, it offers fair inducements for men desiring to pay ground rent. As Trinity does not sell, if other people don't come forward and pay ground rent and build the property goes into decay. For Trinity never repairs either.

CHARLES THEODORE MURRAY.

THAT MEETING IN RICHMOND.

The Chesapeake and Ohio People Ex-

plain its Purpose.

New York, January 13.—The Chesapeake and Ohio railroad has issued a circular to and Only failured has issued a circular to its stockholders explaining the purpose of the special meeting called for February 25th in Richmond. Several propositions will be submitted to the stockholders to vote upon, some of them being as follows: To authorize a contract for the use of the Louisville and Louisville Ridge Comauthorize a contract for the use of the Louisville and Jeffersonville Bridge Company property in Louisville and Jefferson county, Kentucky, and Jeffersonville, Ind., and for the acquisition of securities of said company. To execute a joint and several guaranty with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, and that company company country is that and one or more other comor with that and one or more other com-panies of more bonds of the Louiswile and Jeffersonville Bridge Company, for a prin-cipal sum not exceeding \$5,000,000, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cer per annum, both principal and interest pay-

per annum, both principal and interest pay-able in gold and the principal sum being payable March 1, 1945. To make any track-age or other agreement relating to the movement of its traffic between Lexington and Louisville.

The company is anxious to secure a large share of the traffic with and through Louisville, and it is believed that in con-junction with the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company arrangements can now be made which arrangements can now be made which will secure to the Chesapeake and Ohio the needed facilities in Louisville with the use at that point of a bridge across the Ohio river, and that, with these provided, proper trackage arrangements can be obtained between Lexington and Louisville.

French Cabinet Ministers Resign. Paris, January 13.-M. Barthus, minister of public works, has resigned. His retireor public works, has resigned. His retirement is the result of the adverse vote in the cabinet on a matter of his. He decided that the New Orleans Southern railway must indicate on their bonds that the government's guarantee of the interest would terminate in 1904. Both companies appealed from this decision, and the ministry supported the appeal.

BURGLARS AT WORK.

Iwo Stores Entered and One of Them Robbed. Burglars entered the barber shop at 115
Whitehall street last night and secured
\$29 from a trunk in the rear of the place.
While the evening and the night watches
of patrolmen were changing last night,
burglars took three iron bars from a window in the rear of J. J. & J. B. Maddox's
store on Alabama street. They were
frightened away.

OLD COVANN.

THE STORY OF A LUNATIC.

"One thing more, Mr. Watkins. There are very few patients in this institution whom you need fear, but always be cautious when in ward H. Old Covann is confined there, and he is, without doubt, the worst lunatic in this country. So long as you are on your guard there will be no danger, but once turn your back on him and he will kill you in a minute. He has killed one attendant and seriously injured an officer of the asylum during the six years he has been with us. When you know him well you will understand why I have warned you. Dr. Norman will now assign you to your duties and you will make your reports to him. I wish you all success, sir."

I had that morning reported for duty at the state lunatic asylum, at James City, where I had secured the position of "night watch," and Dr. Dupree, the superintendent, was giving me instructions.

A month previous I had been a student at Richmond college, but the sudden death of my father had thrown me on my own resources, and I was glad to take the first position that offered.

As I left the superintendent's office I found myself interested in my companion.

position that offered.

As I left the superintendent's office I found myself interested in my companion, Dr. Norman. He was a tall, slender young man, with a very red nose and twinkling blue eyes, suggestive of grim humor; and I had been informed that he was "a mighty fine doctor." fine doctor."
We left the office corridor and entered

one of the great buildings that lined three sides of a hollow square of lawns. "These," said the doctor, "are the male wards, E. F. G and H. and will be your

wards, E. F. G and H. and will be your future stamping ground."

A long hall extended through the entire length of each ward. On one side barred windows looked out upon the yard; on the other were rows of neat little rooms or cells, each with its one barred window. A clean white cot and a picture or two constituted the furnishing of each; the walls were freshly whitewashed and the floors of the hall and rooms were white and smooth from daily scrubbing.

from daily scrubbing.

"The patients like to do it," said the doctor; "keeps them out of mischief."

Wooden benches were stretched before the hall windows, and on these a score of wildhall windows, and on these a score of wildeyed men looked. Nearly all of them constantly shifted their positions. Occasionally
one would slap his hunds together and
shout, or springing to his feet deliver a
wild, meaningless oration, stopping abruptly to sing, curse or laugh; then sink
into his seat again, muttering to himself.
A few paced back and forth, One of these
had gilt stars pasted on his coat in rackless
profusion. He saluted us with a maiestic He saluted us with a majestic profusion. He salut wave of his hand.

wave of his hand.

"Good morning, president," said the doc"Important, sir; very important. I am
tor. "How are the affairs of state?"
now waiting for the various representatives
of foreign powers to see me on a matter of
great moment. They shall all eat codfish for two years as a penalty for clogging the wheels of state."

wheels of state."
"That's old Piggot," said the doctor
"Fine lawyer till whisky got away with
him. You may notice, Mr. Watkins, that we refer to these poor creatures as 'old' so and-so. It seems a little hard when one thinks what they may have been a few years ago. Now, for instance, that man yonder-by the window: I happen to have known him when he was a congressman, and a most courtly and capable gentleman. What you see now is but an animal—nothing more. What is true of him can be said of most of them, with the exception of the violent patients, who often recover, and those whose mania is intermittent, who di-vide their time, as it were, between life and death.

and death."

Passing into the next ward we were met by a little old man who carried a loar of bread done up in a handkerchief.

"His rations." said the doctor: "thinks he's on the march. Been so since 1863, Good morning, sergeant. Where are the yankees?"

morning, sergeant. Where are the yankees?"

"Well, doctor, they're comin' up the New Kent road, an' if we meet 'em we'll whith the boots off 'em."

"That man," said the doctor, "is a living monument to the brutality of Brinker's corps. They occupied his place and took everything on it. His wife and children died from abuse and privation; no wonder his mind's gone."

When we at last entered ward H, where the noise seemed greatest, we were met by a tall, dignified-looking gentleman, whose clear-cut features, easy bearing and the quiet elegance of his dress, showed him to be a man of good blood and breeding. "Gentlemen," said he, as he litted his hat, "delighted to see you. This is Mir. Watkins, I believe? One of Prince Edward county Watkins? Good! Knew it the moment I saw you, suh. Served in the legislature with yo' gran'father, suh; and an elegant geftleman he was, too. Dr. Norman is so engrossed in his duties that I take the liberty of introducing myself—Covenn is my name, suh, from King William. Come up and spend as much of your leisure as you can spah with me, suh, and consider my apartments yo' home at all times."

So saying he waved me out of his presence like a lord in his castle.

and spend as much of your leisure as you can spah with me, suh, and consider my apartments yo' home at all times."

So saying he waved me out of his presence like a lord in his castle.

"Well," said the doctor, as we reached the open air again, "you've had your first dose of Old Covann, and mighty sick you will soon be, too. Why, that old rascal wouldn't speak to me to save his life. I shut him up for two days last week for striking an attendant. He's an old scoundrel, and it's a question in my mind, often, whether he's insane or just naturally mean. His mania is to kill. Tried to kill his own daughter before he was sent here—she's pretty as a peach, too—and would have kept him at home and run the risk if the law hadn't stepped in. Was a prominent man in his county until he became insane."

As we crossed the lawn to the office building I remarked on the profusion of roses which brightened the entire yard and filled the air with their perfume.

"Yes," said the doctor, "we have the finest rose garden in the state, and old man Hinkey, yonder, deserves the credit. He was for years a patient here, till five years ago, when he was declared well, and discharged, but refused to leave the asylum and begged so hard to remain that the board, at its next meeting, created the position of florist, and gave it to him; and I doubt if there is a happier or more contented man in the world than he. Well, sir, this is your room. If I am needed during the night, my door it at the end of the hall. You go on duty at nine."

it at the end of the hall. You go on duty at nine."

So that evening, equipped with a huge bunch if keys, with which to open the many doors and gates of the wards, I began my rounds. Once every hour I was to visit each ward and look into every patient's room, and, if any were ill, summon the physician, or administer the medicine left by him; also to make a general tour of the grounds and executive building, where the dispensary, offices and apartments of the officers were situated. At midnight I partook of a lunch left for me in the general dining room, where the officers and convalescents took their meals. At 8 o'clook in the morning I went off duty and slept until 3 o'clook.

escents took their meals. At 8 o'clock in the morning I went off duty and slept until 3 o'clock.

At first the sights and sounds of the wards and the gruesome walks in the shadows of the great buildings depressed me, but gradually I became accustomed to the life and found much to interest me in my leisure moments.

Old Covann always met me at the door of ward "H" on my last two morning rounds and walked the length of the corridor with me, bowing me out in his lordly way. One morning he presented me with a basket of delicious fruit.

"Sent me by my daughter, suh," said he, "and I insist that you sha' it with me. Finest woman in Virginia—my daughter! Let me show you her picture."

It was a thoughtful, patrician face that seemed to look out from the picture he held.

"The face of an earnest woman," I remarked.

"Right, suh," said Covann; "you show yo' training, suh. I have made up my mind that you shall marry her."

A few weeks later, as I was making my last round one morning, I noticed Covann seated on a bench in the ward talking to a lady. As I entered he rose and led me forward:

"Mr. Watkins, allow me to present you to my daughter, Kate. Daughter, this is not my friend, Mr. Watkins, of whom I wrote you."

To pleases me to meet any friend of my father's," she said, with charming frankness, and just as I was wishing that photographers would do people justice, Covann continued:

"Yes, suh, my daughter—and you shall marry her, suh; you."

But I waited to hear no more.

Next morning as I was crossing the rose

marry her, suh; you—"
But I waited to hear no more.
Next morning as I was crossing the rose

ed upon suddenly meeting Miss Covann there.

"Good morning, Mr. Watkins. Do you reckon I can have some slips from these roses? I want to place them in my garden at home."

I assured her that she might have them

sured her that she might have them

I assured her that she might have them all.

"Mr. Watkins," said she, "I couldn't leave here without thanking you for your kindness to my father. Had you known, as I do, how noble he was before this terrible affliction came you would consider it an honor to be his friend. You will be kind to him always, won't you?"

"Yes, always,"

I kept at the asylum a horse and buggy, saved from the wreck of my father's estate, and each evening took a drive out into the country or along the bank of the James river. These drives made up, in a measure, for the dreary night watches. The driveway from the grounds was close to the entrance to ward "H," and Covann was always standing by the grated door as I drove past. One evening he beckoned me to stop.

"Mr. Watkina" said he, "you are about

drove past. One evening he beckoned me to stop.

"Mr. Watkins," said he, "you are about to enjoy alone the sunshine and freedom I so long for. An hour with you, suh, a breath of air from the fields, a sight of the old river, would be like a glimpse of paradise to me. You may tie my hands and bind me fast, but I beg you to take me if you are my friend."

Perhaps it was because I was young and sympathetic, or that I seemed to hear a sweet voice say, "Be kind to my father." Anyway, I quickly unlocked the door, and for the first time in years Covann heard from without the walls the clang of the iron gate.

sweet voice say, "Be kind to my father."
Anyway, fuickly unlocked the door, and for the first time in years Covann heard from without the walls the clang of the iron gate.

The superintendent was in Richmond that day, and would not return until 6 o'clock in the evening. I would take a short drive and return Covann before anyone discovered his absence. We drove down the King's mill road, past old Fort Magruder, its red clay battlements still formidable, past old silent mansions whose ancient grandeur had departed with the advent of a deveastating army; then on to the river, which at that point broadens out like an inland sea. The bluff broadens out like an inland sea. The bluff broadens out like an inland sea. The bluff where we stood commanded an extended view of land and water. Covann drew deep breaths of the salt air, and bared his head to the cool breeze that came up from the ocean.

"Mr. Watkins," said he, "are you aware, suh, that we stand upon the battle ground of Amé'ca's history! Where else on this continent can one see from a single point so ontinent can one see from a single point so rumbiling ruins, marks the first site of the first English colony; at this spot in 1620 was landed the first cargo of African slaves; yonder line of earthworks is a grim reminder of the great contest for state's rights; while just beyond at Yorktown are the grass grown intrendments that mark the scene of Cornwallis's downfall, and the great victory for national liberty; that old mansion to the left is where Lord Berkeley held sway in those stormy days of British rule; yender ancient city, whose spires we see, was ableze with pomp and grandeur then; now it is but a silent witness of the past. It stands today much as it stood then, but the line and the partiot, the blue and the gray are all gone. Only the silence of desolation and poverty hangs over this region. And yet, suh, it is a very great thing just to stand here and say, "This is Virginia—my hame!"

On the ride home Covann astonished me by also just as well companion

"But you could hardly expect less than dismissal?"

I admitterd that I could not.

"Well, sir, in deciding such matters I always try to consider the man, and his motive, as well as the act. You have filled your position well up to this time, and I don't think you are likely to repeat this offense; therefore I shall not mention it again. I must remind you, however, not to trust Covann under any circumstances. Two years ago, he became so apparently improved that he was removed to the parlor ward and given the liberty of the yard, and in less than three days he procured a knife. In some way and paid his respects to me thus," and baring his back to the light the doctor exhibited a long red soar. "Came near ending my life: so you see why Covann is such a constant anxiety to me. There is no good in him."

A few moments later I looked in Covann's room. On every previous occasion I had always found him awake, whatever the hour, but this night he lay sleeping as peacefully as a child, a smile on his face.

The autiumn and winter passed quickly, with little change in the lives of the 500 people within the asylum walls. In the springs there was an unusual bustle incident to the introduction of electric lights, These worked well for a month, but one night early in May as I walked out of the dining room, after my midnight lunch, my attention was attracted by the flashing of two electric wires that had stood there for nearly 200 years, burned like paper, and quickly communicated with the other buildings, to the bell rope and sounded the fire alarm, and had scarcely done so before the entire roof of the building that had stood there for nearly 200 years, burned like paper, and quickly communicated with the other buildings. Despairing of saving these the entire asylum force exerted themselves to get the patients out. This was accomplished quickly, and they stood grouped together on the lawn, gazing in silent awa at the destruction of their nor the form of proverd and fell with his burden. The superintendent was taken in charge

eyes, and his face bore no sign of the ma-niac's cunning.
"Is Dr. Dupree safe?" he asked eagerly.
"He is unharmed," I replied.
"Good! He's an elegant gentleman. I couldn't see him sacrificed, you understand.
Mr. Watkins, I'm going to leave the old asylum now. Don't forget me, for I've loved you! And remember, my boy, remember, you may have her. You shall have her. I—leave—her—"

may have her. You shall have her. I—leave—her—"
But the sentence was never finished, for he fell back—dead!
And the flames roared and surged unheeded, for the officers and men stood with uncovered heads, in silent honor, about the body of old Covann, on whose face rested the same sweet smile it had worn the night I found him sleeping.

I am not now connected with the lunatic asylum; but have found a new home and assumed graver responsibilities on an old river plantation in King William county, where I have learned what it means to be happy.

where I have learned what it means to be happy.

And here in the garden by the river bank, where many-hued roses mingle their delicate odors with the sweet perfume of the magnolia, Covann sleeps with his fathers, while the rippling waters of the Pamunky, and the singing of the wind in the pine trees, make music through the long summer nights. WILLIAM E. FOSTER.

Annoying Eruptions

mown in their various forms as Ecsema, Salt Sheum, Tetter, Ring Worm, "Oison Oak, Itch, Pimples, Blotches, Itching Piles, &c., are speedily and permanently aradicated by using Foster's German

ALL SKIN DISEASES.

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BALTIMORE, MD. FOSTER'S GERMAN ARMY AND NAVY CATARRH CURE cures Catarth, Hay Fever, Cold in the Head and all inflammation of the nasal paragrams, SOC.



A regular convocation of Mount Zion chapter, No. 16, Royal Arch Masons, will be held in Chamber of Commerce building, corner of Pryor and Hunter streets, at 7 o'clock, sharp, this (Monday) evening. Companions quality de refractionally invited. Entrance and elevator at the Pryor street front.

ZADOC B. MOON, High Priest. Secretary.

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Patients treated and entire treatment sent to all parts of the world free from observation, with full instructions. Send for Elank No. 1 for men. No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh. 61-page reference book for men and women sent free by mentioning this paper.

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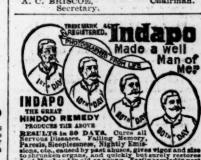
Railroad Commission of Georgia L. N. TRAMMELL, Chairman, ALLEN FORT, G. GUNBY JORDAN, A.C. BRISOUE, Secretary.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 8, 1895.

Circular No. 243.

Passenger Tariff, Middle Georgia & A lantic Railway Co.

On and after the 1st day of February, 1895, the Middle Georgia and Atlantic Railway Company will be placed in class A of the passenger tariff of the railroad commission of Georgia, G cents per mile.)
All circulars and parts of circulars is conflict herewith are hereby repealed.
By order of the board.
A. C. BRISCOE, Chairman.
Secretary.



JACOB'S PHARMACY ATLANTA, GA.

W. H. Lowry vs. Emma Lowry. Divorce. Fulton county, Georgia, superior court. September term, 1894. It appearing to the court by the return of the sherint that the defendant does not reside in said county, and further that she does not reside in said spate, it is ordered by the court that service be perfected on the defendant by publication of this order twice a month for two months, before the next term of this count, in The Constitution, a newspaper published in this county. November 3, 1894. J. H. LUMPKIN, Judge S. C. F. C. WILLIAM H. LUMPKIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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24 pounds Standard Granulated

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3 cans Livingston Corn (best New

Jam \$1,00 6 cans White Cherries (quart cans).. \$1.00

cans California Penches (quart 20 pounds Pure Dark Virginia

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WHICH WILL IT BE?

A Central League or Southern Association Will Be Formed.

THE MEETING TODAY IN CHATTANOOGA

Atlanta Will Be Represented by Mr. Joseph Hirsch, President of the At-lanta Baseball Club.

In Chattanooga today thre will be a meeting of representatives from the several baseball towns in the south and in Indiana to determine whether there shall be a southern league or a central league.

The cities that will probably be represented are Atlanta, Nashville, Chattanooga, Memphis, Mobile, New Orleans, Montgomery and Evansville. It is a question what will be done. The advocates of a southern league are strong in their devotion to such a formation.

It is urged on the part of some of the cities that the jump from New Orleans to Evansville is preferable to that between New Orleans and Charleston or Savannah However all this may be, only one league can obtain protection in each town. Atlanta's representatives are in favor of a southern league. The stock to the Atlanta club was subscribed on the basis that Atlanta was to be a member of the Southern Association for 1895. The protection of President Nick Young has been obtained and there can be no other club brought

The president of the Atlanta club is Mr. The president of the Atlanta club is Mr. Joseph Hirsch, the well-known councilman, and he is one of those who will represent the club in Chattanooga today. He left last night. The vice president of the Atlanta club is Mr. M. L. Bickart and the secretary and treasurer is Mr. J. F. Dickinson. With these officers the club is bound to be a success. to be a success, no matter which league it

goes into.

The indications are that there will be a southern association in which Atlanta will figure as the center. It is argued by those in favor of a southern league that a central league would be without the proper enthusiasm. They claim that there must be a

siasm. They claim that there must be a certain rivalry between the cities to make the games thoroughly interesting.

Chattanooga is well fixed in any event. If a southern association is decided upon Chattanooga will be in a good position; if a central league is formed Chattanooga will be the hub, while Atlanta and New Orleans will be the towns that will have the greatest part of the traveling to do.

One thing is certain, and that is that there will be baseball in Atlanta this year.

there will be baseball in Atlanta this year and the club will be a pennant winner-something new for Atlanta in the light of

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and Macon-(Western System South-

and Macon-(Western System Southern Railway Company.)
Commencing Sinday, January 6, 1895, train No. 35, heretofore leaving Atlanta at 7 o'clock a.m., will leave Atlanta at 7.45 a.m. and arrive at Macon II o'clock a.m., thus shortening the time between Atlanta at 7.45 a.m. and Macon. This splendid schedule, in addition to our elegant train leaving Atlanta at 4:10 o'clock p. m. and 11:35 o'clock p. m. should commend our elegant service between Atlanta and all points south. For further information and sleeping car reservations call at office Southern railway, Kimball house corner, or 'phone 142.

If the Baby Is Cutting Teetn. Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Bankers' Guarantee Fund Life Assoelation, of Atlanta, Ga.

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VOL XXV

Gorman and Hill

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He Has It In for

s the most thorough

he session in the senat nd fended flercely for The fight was sensation ut could it be otherwis Hill cross swords? The ooked on in high glee. ey were interested heir interest. Every as arrayed on one side It was the opening of remacy between Gorm ight will go on. Gorn ander for several years o discipline Hill. He Yorker for his recent f forker for his recent he ing the income tax and his fight against the tar sion. Hill took up his for a vigorous defense of h

icious assault upon the Then Gorman threw plomacy and indulge unges that plerced deep oyal. It has not end more to say. He will s an from his comma he fight will go on. tense interest. Toda acked. Men bers of the when great political st ns agaisnt new ideas ormer. Each seeks to cratic general, and each

expected to speak this The Battle the urgent deficiency the question Hill's appeal from of the chair ruling out red by him to authori urts to hear and de

to the consitutionality ome tax. Stewart took the floo ech begun Satur

Gorman next address

nding proposition we and plain one. An appeared the senate provi iong them one to en he treasury to carry "But what the sena esires," Mr. Gorman diston, separate and dis e-a provision that payer to suspend the ction to reverse the the money coming int every question that

very unwilling taxpa

ded by the supreme

Such an attempt, M would be wrong, would of the senate and wor the interests of the tre "You cannot elimina of the tariff law which the treasury without s in its place that will amount of revenue. Th hazardous undertaking the tariff law at the party undertook it. promise measure, and passed the senate exc to which every denoce the senator from New As a whole, and as tariff law is the act of and it is the best tar on the statute book senator from New Y to that compromise. It the atmosphere of which, it seems to me for a statesman from mpromise. (Laughte 15—the McKinley ac tt the senator from linagues on this se ther give me my wa 15 the bill.'

were not for th all the extr rder to pay the rnment between d never follow.